The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,145.—VOL. LXII. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1870. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 7th instant, at her residence, Araluen, Mrs. JAMES CLIFTON, of a daughter.

On Friday, 18th instant, at Camberwell Lodge, Burwood, the wife of JAMES BEAUMONT, of a son.

On the 20th instant, at her residence, 51, Stanley-street, Hyde Park, the wife of LOUIS ROBERTSON, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 29th October, at Warialda, HENRY ANMULLER, Esq., J.P., late of Yallaroi, Gwydir district, to MARY ANNA, relict of the late JOHN GEDDES, Esq., of Warialda, and eldest daughter of Spencer Butler, Esq., of West Maitland.

On the 10th instant, at the Church of the Epiphany, Lansdowne, by the Rev. W. C. Hawkins, ROBERT M. BROAD, Esq., J.P., of Bega, to LYDIA ANN, eldest daughter of WILLIAM CROSS, Esq., Lansdowne, Manning River.

On the 17th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, 222, Albion-street, Surry Hills, by the Rev. W. Kelynack, WILLIAM HENRY, third son of JONATHAN STARR, to LOUISA, youngest daughter of the late EDWIN AUGUSTUS WITHERS.

DEATHS.

On the 18th instant, at Bendemeer, of consumption, JOHN H. ARCHER, Public school teacher, leaving a wife and two children, and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

On the 22nd instant, at Windsor, HUBERT CHARLIE, the beloved son of WILLIAM and MARY ANN STEPHENSON, aged 1 year and 17 days.

SHIPPING.

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND.
THE CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL LINE OF STEAM PACKETS, under Contract for a Monthly Mail Service.—The splendid steamship WONGA WONGA, 1250 tons, J. Steuart, commander, will be dispatched from SYDNEY, on the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., via AUCKLAND and HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, carrying an experienced Surgeon. Superior accommodation for Saloon, Cabin, and Intermediate passengers. A good table, with attendance, can be relied upon in each department. Saloon passengers are provided with every requisite. Wines and spirits extra. Bedding is not provided for the second cabin or intermediate. Parties proceeding to the United States of America or Europe should avail themselves of this line, which is admitted to have decided advantages over all others, having calm seas, and avoiding the disagreeableness of a long sea voyage. The whole journey may be considered a pleasure trip, and cheaper and quicker than any other route. Special arrangements will be made with families. 10 per cent. will be allowed on return tickets. Immediate application for passages should be made to avoid disappointment, as only a limited number will be taken.
For full particulars apply to M. METCALFE and CO., No. 3, Bridge-street; or at the Head Office, Grafton Wharf.
H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Rangatira, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30; and Alexandra, Saturday, 3rd December, at 2 p.m.
TO ADELAIDE via Melbourne, en route to King George's Sound.—Rangatira, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30.
TO AUCKLAND.—Steamer early.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Saturday, at 11; and Collaroy, Monday morning, at 7. Goods for Martin's Wharf, Miller's Forest, forwarded per Collaroy, on Monday morning.
TO BRISBANE.—Florence Irving, this afternoon, Friday, at 6; or immediately after arrival of English mail.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Steamer Thursday, 8th December, at 5 p.m.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Egmont, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.
TO BROADSOUND and Pioneer River.—Egmont will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton, per Tinonee.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Port Denison.—Boomerang, on or about Friday, 2nd December.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer weekly.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (Friday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
On MONDAY NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
Goods received for Miller's Forest this day; for Paterson on Monday.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the GRAFTON, MONDAY NIGHT, at 10.
For the MANNING RIVER direct, the FIRE KING, MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.
No cargo received after 3.
For the MACLEAY RIVER, via PORT MACQUARIE, the DIAMANTINA, forty-eight hours after arrival.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

C. AND N. E. S. N. COMPANY'S steamship NEW ENGLAND, for GRAFTON via NEWCASTLE, on MONDAY, at 9 p.m.
Offices—Commercial Wharf. C. WISEMAN, Manager.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all Ports. The steamship
ALHAMBRA,
will be dispatched from MELBOURNE, on the 3rd December, via Bluff.
Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on TUESDAY, 29th instant, at 9 a.m. WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION
by steamships
MACEDON and DANDENONG,
which will be dispatched as follows:—
DANDENONG,
THURSDAY, December 1st, at 4 p.m.,
from Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, with passengers and cargo. The saloon is amidships.
Fares—£4; return tickets, £6 10s.
Return tickets available for two months.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO THE RICHMOND RIVER.—The WAIMEA will renew her trips in a few days.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER. -ALCHYMIST, on SATURDAY, at 8 a.m. Lime-street Wharf.

STEAM to LONDON via the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Devitt and Moore's Australian Line of Steam and Clipper Ships.—To SAIL early in February. The magnificent new screw steamship QUEEN OF THE THAMES, AA1 at Lloyd's, 2607 tons register, 4000 burden, George Macdonald, commander.
This fine steamer has just been built by the celebrated firm of Robert Napier and Sons, of Glasgow, expressly for the Australian passenger trade. She has engines of 400 horse-power nominal, working up to 2000, and from her fine model she is confidently expected to make a most rapid passage.
Beds, bedding, linen, table requisites, crockery, &c., will be provided by the ship for ALL CLASSES of PASSENGERS. She is fitted with baths, and there is also a separate ladies' saloon with piano.
Carries an experienced surgeon.
For all particulars apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Sydney.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—The MARTHA BIRNIE will have immediate dispatch. Has splendid accommodation for saloon passengers, who will be taken at a moderate rate.
Wool received alongside pressed or unpressed, and at Marsden's.
Apply on board, to Captain TAYLOR; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

FOR LONDON. — The well-known clipper ship WILLIAM DUTHIE, A1 11 years, 968 tons register, Robert Johnston, commander, has the greater portion of her dead weight engaged, and will be dispatched 15th December.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect her fine saloon accommodation.
For terms of freight or passage apply to Captain JOHNSTON, on board; or to WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.; or to YOUNG and LARK.
Wool received at Flood's Stores.

ALL ACCOUNTS against the schooner TUI LAU, for FIJI ISLANDS, must be rendered, in duplicate, before 3 o'clock THIS DAY, or they will not be recognised.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Wynyard-street.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Hunter, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Hunter, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TUESDAY, at 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, THURSDAY, at 10 a.m.
MORUYA.—Kemb'a, 6th December.

PARRAMATTA AND RIVER STEAMERS.
FIFTEEN MILES FOR ONE SHILLING.
Children, saloon return, 6d only.
From King-street, 7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5. To Ryde, 6.15.
From Parramatta, 6.50, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5.
Calling at Cockatoo, Hunter's Hill, Five Dock, Gladesville, Ryde, Ermington, Newington, and Subiaco, &c.
DAILY, at about HALF THE RAILWAY RATES.

TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES FOR INDIA.
The A1 iron clipper ship KIRKWOOD, 1279 tons register, will leave Newcastle for BOMBAY on or about 20th instant.
, She will also take a limited number of SALOON PASSENGERS.
For rates of freight, passage, and further particulars, apply to
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents,
30, Hunter-street.

FOR LONDON.—FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS only.—The clipper ship SARAH GRICE, AA1 at Lloyds, 1071 tons register, will be dispatched as above on 10th December. Full poop and first-class accommodation.
Wool received, according to arrangement, pressed or unpressed, either alongside or at Marsden's Stores.
Apply to Captain MALCOLM GREEN; WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.; or YOUNG and LARK.

FOR HONGKONG direct.—The A1 clipper ship
ONWARD,
606 tons register, Captain William Whyte.
This well-known regular trader will be dispatched early in December.
For freight or passage apply to
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., Macquarie-place.

FOR MAURITIUS Direct, the regular trader TASSO. W. E. Heard, master, will sail on 30th instant.
For freight or passage apply to Captain Heard, on board, at Alger's Wharf; or to M'Donald, Smith, and Co.

FOR OVALAU, FIJI, and FRIENDLY ISLANDS.—The clipper barque RECONNAISSANCE, Watson, master, will be dispatched on the 1st December. This vessel has superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers. For freight or passage, apply to Captain WATSON, on board; or
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Wynyard-street.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF SAILING PACKETS, from Sydney to Auckland, carrying cargo for other New Zealand ports.

ALICE CAMERON	Captain Carter	..	To-morrow, now loading.
CONSTANCE	"	Gibbon	.. 1st December.
KATE	"	Cooper	.. 16th ditto.
NOVELTY	"	Nearing	.. 1st January.

Goods received for this line, free of wharfage, at Patent Slip Wharf.
For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for ADELAIDE.—☞ The clipper barque ELLEN LEWIS, being under engagement, will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL for PORT DENISON and CLEVELAND BAY.—The J. G. COLESON, Markham, master, now fast loading, and will sail about SATURDAY. Freight or passage apply G. R. Stewart, Market Wharf.

BELLINGER RIVER.—MORNING STAR, first fair wind. Freight or passage, Short, Victoria Whf.

FOR BELLINGER RIVER.—Schooner CLEONE, Lime-street Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER, Coraki, and Lismore.—COMMERCE sails TO-MORROW. Wright's Wharf.

FOR SALE, the clipper Barque JEANNIE OSWALD, 213 tons register, 360 tons dead weight burthen, copper fastened throughout, built of oak, shifts without ballast. Has complete inventory, and is, in all respects, a most desirable vessel for the intercolonial and Island trades. Would make a first-class whaler. Price low.
For further particulars, apply to Captain GARTH, on board, at Farm Cove; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

MACQUARIE'S PATENT SLIP, NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.
Ships of the largest class taken up for repair, reclassing, survey, &c.
Iron ships cleaned, shipwrights' and smiths' work performed, spars and all other ships' materials in stock.
Experienced diver, with diving apparatus on hand.
D. MACQUARIE, Proprietor.

PRINCE ALFRED YACHT CLUB.
RACE for Mr. Strickland's Cups and Club Prize will start at 2 o'clock precisely TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, from moorings in Snail's Bay. Yachts will take same position as occupied on the 12th instant.
Fore and aft canvas only to be used; no booming out allowed.
Should the race not be finished by 7 o'clock it will be sailed over again on a date to be named by the Committee.
By order,
W. READING, Hon. Sec.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

ENTERPRISE QUARTZ MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given that an Adjourned Special General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, in the Exchange Building, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 29th November, 1870, at 3 o'clock p.m., to confirm a resolution passed on the 21st October, for the Dissolution of the Company.
14, Spring-street, Sydney, November 23, 1870.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. H. J. BAASS, Secretary.

The Directors desire to call the attention of the shareholders to clause 105 of the Deed of Settlement, which provides that no resolution proposing the dissolution of the Company can be confirmed unless approved of by shareholders present in person or by proxy, holding not less than one-half of the paid-up capital of the Company.

NOTE.
In consequence of nearly one-third of the Shares in the Company not being represented at the meeting held this day, it was deemed expedient to adjourn same to the 29th instant; it is therefore desirable that such Shareholders should be present in person, or by proxy, at the Adjourned MEETING, on TUESDAY next.

THE GREAT NORTHERN HYDRAULIC GOLD-MINING AND WATER SUPPLY COMPANY (Limited), PEEL RIVER, NEW SOUTH WALES.—A MEETING of this Company will be held at the Trafalgar Hotel, Castlereagh-street, opposite Prince of Wales Theatre, on MONDAY, the 5th day of December 1870, at half-past 7 o'clock p.m., for the disposal of shares nomination of Directors, and other business.
C. N. CAREY, Manager.
Sydney, 24th November, 1870.

Notice is hereby given, that the Temporary Office of the above Company is at 165, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MEETINGS.

AUSTRALIAN PERMANENT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
A GENERAL MEETING of shareholders will be held at the Society's office, 14, Spring-street, THIS EVENING, Friday, 25th November. Chair to be taken at half-past 7 o'clock p.m.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. RUCKER, Secretary.

N. S. W. PROTESTANT INSTITUTE.—Board MEETING, 173, Pitt-street, This Evening, at 8.

N. S. W. PROTESTANT POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.—Usual Weekly MEETING of Council and Members THIS EVENING. Municipal Elections. Debate: Parliamentary Reform—Payment of Members.
GEORGE L. CARTER, Hon. Sec.

NO. 1 STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY.
ANNUAL MEETING.
The Adjourned Annual MEETING of the above Society will take place THIS EVENING, in the Hall. Chair to be taken at half-past 7 sharp.
By order of the Board,
H. W. FOSTER, Secretary.

NO. 1 STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY.
The Election of Twelve Directors for the ensuing year will take place THIS EVENING.

MASONIC.—Unity Lodge of Sydney, No. 1169, E.C. Emergency MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 7.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PUBLIC MEETING IN ST. JAMES'S SCHOOLROOM.—It is proposed to hold a Public MEETING in St. James's Schoolroom, Castlereagh-street, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, on the subject of District Visiting.
An address will be delivered by the Lord Bishop of Sydney, and resolutions will afterwards be submitted to the meeting.
The attendance of the clergy, of district visitors, and of all persons who are disposed to assist in carrying out the object of the meeting, is earnestly requested.
The chair will be taken at half-past 7.
W. M. COWPER.

LECTURES.

N. S. W. PROTESTANT POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.—LECTURE by D. BUCHANAN, Esq., M.P., next MONDAY EVENING, Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, near Park-street. Subject: The War—France against Prussia, with remarks upon the Character, Career, and Capacity of Louis Napoleon.
Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock. Admission, 6d.
GEORGE L. CARTER, Hon. Sec.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

Naval Brigade Office,
24th November, 1870.
COMPETITORS in the Rifle Association Match to MEET at the Brigade Office at 2.15 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, in blue frocks, white trousers, and white cap covers.
FRANCIS HIXSON, Captain Commanding.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY. — RIFLE ASSOCIATION GARRISON GUN MATCH will be fired from the Macquarie Battery, SATURDAY, December 3rd, at 2 p.m. Entrances close MONDAY, 28th instant.
By order,
FREDERICK WELLS,
Captain, Acting Adjutant, V.A.

6 BATTERY, Shooting to commence 11, THIS DAY, Paddington, for match 7. M. W. S. Clarke, Captain.

VOLUNTEERS' ORDERS wanted. Apply to Harrison, Jones, and Devlin, Pitt-street, Sydney.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS wanted. Dangar, Gedye, and Co., 21, Macquarie-place.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

COOK WARD.—A MEETING of the friends and supporters of Mr. Alderman STEEL will be held at Mr. Walker's, corner of Market-lane and Elizabeth-street, THIS (Friday) EVENING, 25th instant. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

COOK WARD.—Mr. J. ROSEBY will address the Electors, THIS EVENING, at the corner of Elizabeth and Cooper streets, at half-past 7, and the corner of Bourke and Arthur streets, at half-past 8.

COOK WARD.—A MEETING of the friends and supporters of J. YARD will be held THIS EVENING, at Mr. Hall's, Strawberry Hills Inn, Elizabeth-street. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

BOURKE WARD.—The Members of the Committee, for securing the return of Mr. WALTER RENNY are particularly requested to meet at Mr. SOLOMONS, the Sir Maurice O'Connell Hotel, Hunter and Elizabeth streets, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 p.m. sharp. G. A. HEWETT, Hon. Secretary.

BOURKE WARD ELECTION.—Mr. WALTER RENNY is again a candidate for Election.

BOURKE WARD ELECTORS.—Mr. WALTER RENNY respectfully solicits your votes 1st Dec.

BOURKE WARD ELECTION.
VOTE FOR J. G. RAPHAEL.
REFORM, PROPER AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS,
and
RETRENCHMENT.
ARTHUR TANNER, Secretary.

DENISON WARD.—Mr. Alderman WOODS is a CANDIDATE for re-election.

PHILLIP WARD.—Mr. HENRY PRIESTLY will be nominated. Electors, vote for him, 1st December.

BRISBANE WARD.—Mr. W. JAMES will address the Electors THIS EVENING, at Longford's Blue Bell Hotel, Erskine-street, at 8 prompt.

BRISBANE WARD.—To R. Campbell, J.P., W. G. Whiting, James Taylor, John Hughes, J.P., John Robertson, John Birrell, J.P., John Booth, Esqs., and the other gentlemen signing the requisition.
In answer to your flattering requisition inviting me to offer myself as a candidate for the Aldermanic office, I have much pleasure in acceding; and, if elected, pledge myself to devote my time and attention to further the interests of the Ward, and the general improvement of this my native city.
Yours, truly,
BEN. PALMER.
Upper William-street.

BRISBANE WARD.—Alderman BRADFORD is a CANDIDATE for RE-ELECTION.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION
FREE LUNCHEON
at BRENNAN'S BOOTH.
All drinks 3d.

LOOK out for BRENNAN'S BOOTH. Nothing but the best liquor sold.
Sydney prices charged.
Hot tea and coffee, 3d per cup.

MEDICAL.—DR. FREDERICK BEER, M.D., C.D., and O.D., from the University of Zurich, in Switzerland, has resumed the PRACTICE of his Profession, the reasons which caused him to relinquish it twelve months ago being now removed. 2, Burdekin-terrace, College-street, November 25, 1870.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, carrying on business as Auctioneers, &c., at 204, Pitt-street, under the firm of "LISTER and SON," have this day Dissolved Partnership by mutual consent.
THOMAS PROCTER LISTER.
JOHN PROCTER LISTER.
Witness—A. FROSDYCKE.
Sydney, 1st November, 1870.

With reference to the above, the business for the future will be carried on by JOHN PROCTER LISTER, who will pay all just claims against the late firm.

PUBLIC NOTICE. — GUILD, CHAPMAN, and CO.—Referring to advertisements recently published, the undersigned now beg to notify that the matters in difference between them have been amicably arranged, and that it has been agreed that the business in Sydney will be continued in liquidation by Mr. ANDREW LYELL (as the representative of the interests of William Guild and Edward Chapman), with the co-operation and assistance of the local partners—Messrs. Joseph Teas and James T. Davenport.
All CLAIMS upon the firm are requested to be sent in forthwith for settlement; and all ACCOUNTS due to the firm will be received by either of the undersigned, on behalf of Guild, Chapman, and Co., in liquidation.
ANDREW LYELL.
J. TEAS.
JAMES T. DAVENPORT.
Barrack-street, Sydney, November 17.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of AUDSLEY and PENZER, of Sydney, Grocers and Wine Merchants.—A first dividend of 7s. 6d. per £ is now payable at the office of the undersigned, upon production of promissory notes where held by creditors.
FREDK. THOS. HUMPHERY, Trustee.
Bell's-chambers, 171, Pitt-street,
Sydney, 22nd November, 1870.

IN THE INSOLVENCY OF RICHARD THAME and WILLIAM WALKER, trading as THAME, WALKER, and CO.
In order to facilitate the payment of a first dividend herein, it is requested that Creditors will rank their claims at the THIRD MEETING (being the last of the usual meetings appointed by the Court), to be holden at the Insolvent Court, on FRIDAY, 25th November instant, at 11 o'clock.
FREDK. THOS. HUMPHERY,
Official Assignee.
November 18, 1870.

NOTICE.—E. MILLETT, Tailor (late of 361, George-street), begs to acquaint his patrons that he has accepted the Management of a New Establishment, which was opened on THURSDAY last, the 24th instant, under the style of "THE ROYAL TAILORING DEPOT," 309, George-street (eleven doors north of Wynyard-street), where, with the business facilities at his disposal, he confidently and respectfully solicits his old customers to confer their favours on the New House. The Stock is large, quite new, and well selected. The prices have been carefully arranged, and will offer attractive inducements for "prompt payment."

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Will of ARCHIBALD THOMSON, late of the Brickfield-hill, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Tobacco Merchant, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given, that at the expiration of fourteen days from the publication of this notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, application will be made to this Honorable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that probate of the last will and testament of the above-named deceased may be granted to MARGARET THOMSON, of Sydney, the Widow of the said deceased, and the Executrix in the said will named.
Dated this twenty-fourth day of November, A.D. 1870.
JOHN DAWSON, Proctor for the said Executrix, 136, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales during the present session of Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill "To Dissolve the Marriage between JOHN HENRY SHORT and MARY ELIZABETH SHORT, formerly MARY ELIZABETH PROCTOR," and for other purposes to be in the said Bill expressed.
Dated this seventeenth day of November, A.D. 1870.
CHARLES DAVIS,
Solicitor for the Bill,
Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.
I DISPOSED of my Tonic Water business on the 1st of December, 1867, since which date I have had no interest in it whatever.
J. HAMILTON, 133, Botany Road.

NOTICE.—In the Estate of WILLIAM TURNBULL, Adelong, a DIVIDEND of 3s. in the £ is payable, at the office of the undersigned,
PRINCE, OGG, and CO.
November 23, 1870.

ALL PERSONS are cautioned against giving trust or credit to any one on my account without my written authority. ROBERT JOHNSTON.
Annandale, 22nd November.

A. HINCHCLIFF continues to negotiate the SALE and PURCHASE of WOOL, &c. Liberal advances made on same. To such of his constituents as may desire to avail themselves of the LONDON market, he is enabled to offer the advantage of entrusting their consignments to the careful protection of the well-known firm of EDWIN HOLT, Esq., Leeds.
Greasy Wool SCOURED upon the most improved principles.
Wool repacked and classed.
Address Circular Quay, or Waterloo Mills, Sydney.
Sydney, November 3.

TO OVERLANDERS TO QUEENSLAND and others.—Large secure RUN, well grassed and watered in all seasons; two miles from Ferry. Terms reasonable.
G. P. BLACK.
Wiseman's Ferry.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, a Bank of New South Wales Fixed Deposit RECEIPT, No. 13438, for £180. A reward of £1 will be given to any person bringing the same to Mr. W. H. M'KEOWN, George-street Markets.

LOST, on Wednesday, by a poor Girl, two OSTRICH FEATHERS, between Goulburn and Liverpool streets. The finder will oblige by leaving them at 118, Campbell-street, Surry Hills, at Miss M'MULLEN'S.

LOST, on Monday night, from Woollahra omnibus, a child's grey Waterproof CLOAK. Reward on recovery of same will be given at 422, George-street.

LOST, a young Kangaroo SLUT (fawn colour). Reward given if brought to 143, Fitzroy-st., Surry H.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST in Parramatta-street, on Wednesday night, a POODLE SLUT. If detained after this notice, will be prosecuted. JAMES HARKNESS, Shepherd's Paddocks.

£2 REWARD on conviction of the parties who, on Sunday morning, took my boat from my wharf.
J. YATES, Woolloomooloo Bay.

FOUND, some PAPERS, apparently of importance. Apply Captain SCOTT.

TENDERS.

BOROUGH OF ALEXANDRIA.
TENDERS are invited for the following Works:
1. Kerbing and Guttering Wyndham-street, from present termination to Buckland-street.
2. Re-forming, Ballasting, and Blinding Wyndham-street, from Raglan-street to late contract, and Re-forming Footpaths and covering with clay.
3. Repairs to Bridge in Wyndham-street.
4. Kerbing and Guttering Botany Road, from Buckland-street to culvert.
5. Extending Culvert in Buckland-street.
Tenders for the above will be received until 7 o'clock on WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 30, at the Council Chambers, Raglan-street, where specifications can be seen on the evenings of Thursday, Monday, and Tuesday, from 6 to 8.
W. BRYANT, Mayor.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the erection of a Banking House and Manager's Residence, for the Commercial Bank at Orange.
The plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of J. F. BILLY, Architect, 138, Pitt-street, Sydney, and at the Commercial Bank, Orange, from the 17th November instant, to the 3rd of December, on which day tenders are to be delivered to the Architect.

TENDERS are invited until 1st December, for the erection of a 6-roomed Weatherboard Cottage. Plans, &c. at 11, Crown Road, Miller's Point, between 10 and 4 o'clock only.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the Erection of Six Houses, Kent-street South. Plans and specifications 191, Bourke-street.
DAVID M'BEATH, Architect.

TENDERS required for the Erection and Completion of the main portion of the ANGLICAN CATHEDRAL, Armidale. One contract. Application to be made at my Office after the 25th instant.
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A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-dentist, has REMOVED to 52, Hunter-street, corner of Bligh-street.

A CARD.—Mr. J. E. SMYTHE, Surgeon-dentist. Removed from O'Connell-st., to 170, Castlereagh-st.

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PUBLICATIONS.

THE SYDNEY MAIL
SATURDAY, 26th November.
Sporting Gazette—Racing Programme—Turf Gossip—Victorian Races—Aquatics
The Chess-player
Wave Prospect, a Tale by Rev. Dr. Barry
White Nile Expedition
Arrival of the Mail—Telegraphic News to 1st November
News via California—The Prusso-Franco War—Letter from Bismarck—French Government and the English Working-men—Favre's Unsuccessful Peace Mission—Napoleon on Peace—Emperor of the French—The Siege of Paris—Count Bismarck's Circular
Napoleon III. the Prisoner of Wilhelmshohe
Occupation of Rome—Particulars of the Entry of the Italian Army
Ravages of the War
Aid to the Sick and Wounded
Bismarck at the Siege of Paris
Mr. Lowe on British Neutrality
Agricultural Gazette—The Land—Cultivation on the Barwon—The Prize System, and Judging of Points—New Regulations with regard to Felling Timber in Victoria—National Agricultural Association—Special English Shorthorns—Pastoral—Weather and Crops.
Mining Gazette
Annual Meeting of the Synod of Eastern Australia
Laying the Foundation-stone of the Oddfellows' Hall, Elizabeth-street
Parliamentary Papers—Proposed Conversion of the Victoria Barracks to Hospital purposes—Australian Museum
Loss of H. M. Ironclad Captain
Elocution in Conversation
Sketches from Real Life, by Old Boomerang
Percy Anecdotes—Domestic Economy—Light Reading
Poetry—Onward!—The Spirit of Love
Municipal—City Engineer's Report on the Water Supply
Disastrous Floods
The Conspiracy to Defraud Case—Messrs. Thame, Walker, and Hopkins
Insurance of Wool in Store—Meeting
The Wellington Caves—Official Reports—Professor Owen—Professor Thomson
Terrific Accident to the Irish Express Train.

RIVER WAIAU, OTAGO. ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS.

FANCY DRESS BALL—Full page. ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS, now ready.

COLONIAL INDUSTRIES.—GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO'S Printing Office — Ten Engravings. ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS. November 24.

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CARTOON—HO! TO THE RESCUE.
Ye Salvage Men—Letters from Paris—The Toilers of the Antipodes—Mr. M. H. Stephen on the state of the House—The 1st of December, or the Civic Election—Conjuring Extraordinary—Quite right, Mr. Speaker—A Word o' Advice—A Whipping Suggestion—A Novel Contempt—Bush Lyric, No. 9—The Sugar Works—Rooteen—Fiendish Atrocity—Where is it?—Cons for the Aged and Sago—Floriculture—A rub for Davie—PUNCH'S Proverbs, &c., &c.
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THE TOILERS OF THE ANTIPODES.—A Society Sensation Novelette, by Miss Yonge Australia. Chapter 1. See PUNCH.

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NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

THE PRESIDENT took the chair at twenty-six minutes past 3 o'clock.

PAPERS.

Mr. SALOMONS laid on the table an additional regulation under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, and an additional regulation under the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861; and a general abstract of bank liabilities and assets for the quarter ending the 31st September, 1870.

Ordered that the documents be printed.

IMPERIAL MILITARY FORCES.

Mr. CHARLES CAMPBELL asked the representative of the Government,—"Whether the present Ministry have made application, or whether it is their intention to make application, to the Imperial Government—with a view to the protection of this colony against foreign aggression—for a regiment of her Majesty's Infantry, not exceeding 600 men, to be stationed on service in New South Wales, the yearly contribution towards the support of such portion of her Majesty's military forces payable from the Consolidated Revenue Fund being that fixed by the 28th Vic. No. 8, intituled 'The Military Contribution Act of 1865,'—viz., at the rate of £40 by the year for every officer and soldier so serving in this colony?"

Mr. SALOMONS, in reply, said No. A correspondence relating to Imperial troops in the Australian colonies, laid before Parliament during the present session, would, perhaps, explain to the hon. member why such an application as that to which he referred had not been made to the Imperial Government.

AUDIT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The PRESIDENT announced the receipt of a message from the Legislative Assembly transmitting a bill to amend the Audit Act of 1870, and requesting the concurrence of the Council.

The bill, on the motion of Mr. SALOMONS, was read a first time, and the second reading fixed an order of the day for Wednesday next.

LIABILITY OF MINING PARTNERSHIPS LIMITATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

On the formal motion of Mr. DOCKER, it was agreed, —"That the proceedings in reference to the Liability of Mining Partnerships Limitation Act Amendment Bill be now resumed at the point where they were interrupted for want of a quorum, on the 10th instant."

On Mr. A. CAMPBELL rising to speak,

The PRESIDENT pointed out that the debate had closed, as when the proceedings on the bill were interrupted, the House was in division.

The House then divided on the second reading.

Ayes, 12.

Sir W. Manning	Mr. Blaxland	Mr. Smart
Mr. Salomons	Gordon	Holt
Deas Thomson	Lord	Weekes
C. Campbell	Docker	J. Campbell

Noes, 3.

Mr. A. Campbell	Mr. Moore	Mr. Richardson

The bill was read a second time, and the committal fixed an order of the day for Thursday next.

SYDNEY FEMALE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY REMOVAL BILL.

This bill was read a second time without discussion, and the committal was fixed an order of the day for Thursday next.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT EXPENDED.

Mr. DOCKER moved,—"That a return be laid upon the table of this House specifying the particulars of the amount of appropriations for services in 1869, amounting to £100,000, estimated as not likely to be required; also, showing in detail—1. The Acts of Parliament by which such appropriations were authorised. 2. The public works or services for which specific appropriations were made in the respective Acts. 3. Those appropriations in which the amounts have been actually written off as not required, and those in which the execution of the work has been postponed to a future period. 4. The purposes to which it is intended to apply the sums raised by the sale of debentures authorised by the respective Acts for the execution of such public works or services, which are now estimated as not likely to be required. 5. The same information with regard to the amount of appropriations for general services of 1870, estimated as amounting to £100,000, not likely to be required."

Mr. SALOMONS said there was no objection on the part of the Government.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL said he had objected to this being put as a formal motion because he was not satisfied with the statement made by the Solicitor-General, who said he would offer no objection to the motion, yet would not pledge himself as to whether the Government would furnish the return. If the hon. member's statement was not to be taken as implying that the Government would furnish the information, it was an equivocation, and unless he pledged himself to furnish it it was leading the House into a trap. (Laughter.) It was always customary when the Government assented to a motion of this kind to furnish the returns. If it was their intention to do so in this instance, the hon. member who represented them should say so; because he was aware that an address to the Governor for returns had been passed by this House months ago, yet the returns had not been furnished. Was the House to continue to be treated with this indignity? The same fate might await this motion.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON was sorry such a question should be raised, as the House had a right to order returns, and then it was the duty of the Government to comply. The matter was in the hands of the House, which could stop the public business till the order was complied with, in case the Government refused obedience.

Mr. SALOMONS said the hon. member (Mr. Alexander Campbell) spoke in good faith, and must give credit to others for doing the same. He (Mr. Salomons) must decline to answer the most improper question put by that hon. member, as it was an insult to the House to ask whether a return ordered would be furnished. He (Mr. Salomons) had simply stated on behalf of the Government that he intended to offer no opposition to the motion. With regard to the other returns referred to as having been ordered months ago, they were such as must occupy a great deal of time in preparation, and there were others that had precedence.

The motion was put, and agreed to.

COMPANIES' BILL.

Mr. HAY moved that the resumption of the adjourned debate on the question of privilege—relative to Mr. Darley's motion, having reference to trading companies, &c.—be postponed till Thursday next.

After some remarks from the PRESIDENT, Mr. HAY, Sir WILLIAM MANNING, and Mr. SALOMONS, the adjournment was agreed to.

SYDNEY COUNCIL BILL.

On the motion of Mr. DEAS THOMSON, the order of the day for the second reading of the Municipal Council of Sydney Powers Extension Bill was postponed till Wednesday next.

ST. ANDREW'S CLOSE BILL.

On the motion of Mr. SALOMONS, the House then went into committee, for the consideration in detail of a bill to amend an Act to authorise the appropriation of the Old Burial Ground, or Cathedral Close, in Sydney, to certain municipal and other purposes.

The bill was gone through, clause by clause, and reported to the House without amendments.

The third reading was ordered to stand an order of the day for Wednesday next.

The House adjourned, at ten minutes past 5 o'clock, until Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock p.m.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past 3 o'clock.

PAPERS.

Mr. SAMUEL laid on the table a general abstract of bank liabilities and assets for the quarter ending September 30.

Mr. COWPER laid on the table a return relative to fees paid to medical advisers, &c.

Mr. ROBERTSON laid on the table an additional regulation under the Crown Lands Alienation Act, and an additional regulation under the Crown Lands Occupation Act.

It was ordered that the documents be printed.

AUDIT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

On the motion of Mr. COWPER, the Audit Act Amendment Bill was read a third time, passed, and it was ordered that it be transmitted to the Legislative Council for its concurrence.

WAYS AND MEANS—SPECIFIC DUTIES.

On the motion of Mr. SAMUEL, the House resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. WILSON asked the Treasurer how much revenue he expected to get under the schedule of specific duties which was now before the committee?

Mr. SAMUEL said he distinctly stated on the previous evening that he expected the revenue which would be derived from the Customs under this schedule of specific duties, with the balance of the ad valorem duties, would be about the same in amount as he anticipated when he made his financial speech. With regard to measurement duties he might say that he expected to get very little more from those duties than was received from the same articles under the ad valorem duties.

Mr. HOSKINS asked how much the Treasurer expected to receive from specific duties, and how much from ad valorem duties.

Mr. SAMUEL said he estimated that the whole of the specific duties would yield a revenue of about £750,000, and the ad valorem duties about £120,000.

Mr. FARNELL said he could understand the position of affairs if the committee was only called upon to deal with the schedule of specific duties in detail. But in dealing with this schedule, the committee would be giving up a more important matter—that was the financial policy of the Government. What had become of that? (Hear, hear.) The Treasurer must know that if these specific duties were agreed to the Government would not be placed in possession of sufficient revenue to meet the proposed expenditure of next year. It was very difficult to get at the true state of the matter from the manner in which the Treasurer dealt with it. But this schedule contained twenty-six articles upon which specific duties were already levied by law, leaving only 143 new articles upon which it was proposed to levy specific duties. He wanted to know whether those 143 new articles would yield as much revenue under the specific duties as they yielded under the 5 per cent. ad valorem duties. If the Treasurer received more from the specific duties than he would do from ad valorem duties, the difference between the two amounts would be the amount of additional revenue which the Treasurer would have to meet the increased expenditure of next year. We knew that the estimated expenditure for 1871 was much larger than that of 1870. And the causes which had prevented us getting a large revenue this year, would also reduce the revenue next year. He did not think the committee had sufficient data to go upon to deal with this question in a manner in which it ought to be dealt with. It was all very well for hon. members to say that the schedule now before the committee should be dealt with and amended. But if that were done, what would be the result? The revenue that was likely to be received would not be sufficient to meet the expenditure of next year. The Treasurer told the committee that he should require next year £276,000 additional revenue, and he estimated that he should get that amount from measurement duties and certain specific duties. But the committee had refused to allow the measurement duties to pass. The Treasurer proposed to give up £180,000, which would leave him with a surplus of new taxation of only £96,000, in addition to the revenue he previously received. He contended that £96,000 would not be sufficient to meet the increased expenditure of 1871. The increased expenditure for next year, under loans only, amounted to £120,000. Well, £96,000 would not pay £120,000. This fact should not be lost sight of, that the consideration of the finances of the country had dwindled down to the consideration of a schedule. At the last session of Parliament he estimated that the revenue for 1870 would be some £90,000 less than the Treasurer estimated it would be. In his last financial statement the Treasurer admitted that he had over-estimated the revenue by £104,000. He (Mr. Farnell) found that, according to his estimate, there would be in 1871 a deficiency of £673,000, including £300,000 of short-dated debentures. The Treasurer's estimated expenditure chargeable to the revenue of 1871, including the £300,000 worth of short-dated debentures, was £2,911,000. He had already pointed out that the Treasurer would not get the income he expected. With regard to the matter of a new tariff, he did not think it wise for a Government to be compelled to come down to that House year after year for new taxes. The House ought to insist upon the adoption of a tariff that would be lasting in its character, which would increase the revenue as the colony improved and the population increased. The taxation now proposed by the Treasurer would not be sufficient to meet the expenditure of 1871; therefore, if the present Treasurer, or any other Treasurer should be in office, he would be compelled to come down to the House and ask for further taxation. He understood that the Government meant this. The Government took office upon certain principles, and in their wisdom and judgment propounded those principles to the House or the committee. If they had not a sufficient majority to carry their propositions he thought they ought to retire from office. They had a Government in office for two years which had never propounded any policy to the House until the present occasion, when they came down with a financial policy. The House never had a measure submitted to it of any importance. They had very many promises and propositions of a minor nature, but the present was the only one of any importance. The Government continued in office but had not succeeded in carrying out their policy. He admitted that the hon. Colonial Treasurer was in a difficulty because he had to find brains for the rest of the Government, who did not give him any assistance in the great work of finding funds to carry on the business of the country. [Mr. COWPER: He does not want our assistance.] But he wanted to point out to the Colonial Secretary and Colonial Treasurer that the Government took office promising retrenchment, free trade, and the abolition of the ad valorem duties and the newspaper postage tax. The Government had not carried this policy out. (Hear, hear.) They had proposed the specific duties which the House agreed to, and a part of their policy was the measurement duties which was to provide the greater part of the income of the colony. That was rejected by the House, and therefore he considered the financial policy of the Government was rejected by that vote. (Hear, hear.) The Treasurer, however, argued because the House rejected the measurement duties that they were in favour of ad valorem duties, but if those duties were abolished where would the Government be now? But they had not been abolished, and the Government fell back upon them. The hon. gentleman in the year 1869 stated, "I now come to a matter which would be of far greater interest, that relating to ad valorem duties. (Hear, hear.) I do not think anyone will be surprised, knowing the views I have always held, that I should wish to get rid of these duties at the earliest possible moment. I look upon their imposition as a retrograde step. . . . I look upon the mere fact of a person being deprived improperly of that which belonged to him as an injustice, and certainly, if he did not know it, this cannot be used as an argument in favour of his being robbed. . . . It was an iniquitous and most improper system, and one which I hope I shall have the satisfaction of repealing. (Hear, hear.) I would repeal the ad valorem duties to-morrow (hear, hear), but it could not be done with justice to those who have large stocks on hand. (Hear, hear.)" The Hon. gentleman had not repealed them. The hon. gentleman further stated that the collection of the ad valorem duties should cease at the end of 1870. [Mr. SAMUEL: Hear, hear.] That was the statement made by the hon. gentleman, who also said that £2,000,000 would be enough to govern the country—[Mr. SAMUEL: Ought to be.]—and he said if he continued in office, that he would make it sufficient. [Mr. SAMUEL: No.] He (Mr. Farnell) believed the hon. gentleman proposed during the present year to expend £2,440,000. What policy had they before them? On the 17th February of the present year the hon. gentleman stated "he proposed to abolish the newspaper charge;" and further on he said, "I propose that the ad valorem duties shall be repealed one-half at the end of September in the present year, and at the end of the year they shall cease and determine altogether. We shall, after the end of September, collect one-half, and at the end of the year they would cease altogether." The hon. gentleman spoke about the stamp duties, and, to show the awkwardness of the hon. gentleman, he had only the specific duties to fall back upon. He expected to get £55,000 extra from the stamp duties, but he thought that when the stamp duties were introduced they would be so modified by the House that they would not bring the revenue they brought at present. While the hon. gentleman was proposing his financial measures in Australia, they had Mr. Lowe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer at home, in his budget speech, proposing to lessen the burdens of the people. While the hon. the Colonial Treasurer wanted to increase the burdens of the people in the colony, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was going to lessen the burdens of the people, and take off a large number of duties. He (Mr. Farnell) had shown that the hon. gentleman would not realise his estimate of income, and he thought the House ought not to be bamboozled any longer. The hon. member had been in office for some years, and had never yet succeeded in carrying anything. He might be right, and everybody else might be wrong; but, as a fact, our income had not been equal to our expenditure. The truth must be known at some time; if not during this session, during the next session. These gentlemen would retire some time probably, and if there was a new Government he should, at his own option, sit on this side of the House or the other. He should support a new Government if they brought forward measures that he could approve of, and on that ground alone. He did not think the Treasurer had done anything that was worthy of support. He might, if he had had the ability to do it, have come down to the House with a scheme of taxation and abolished the ad valorem duties. He might have brought in a scheme of taxation that would have been sufficient for eight or ten years to come. The hon. member's tariff was a complete hotch-potch, and he saw many of the Government supporters who were much superior to the Government, and could carry on the business of the country much better. He had never known a Government who had dealt with financial questions as this Government did. The House had thrown out the Treasurer's scheme, and yet the hon. member came down to the House and coolly said he intended to retain the ad valorem duties. The conduct of the Government in raising money on the £578,000 worth of debentures sent home was in itself sufficient to call for their condemnation. He wanted to know what the hon. member intended to do with the surplus money that had been raised and for which Parliament had given no authority. There was no way in which it could be appropriated unless the Government were going to send some of it to Brisbane or intended to pull up some of the railways and put the rails down again. Therefore the borrowing of the money was a fraud on the House and the public. He did not know how long hon. members would tolerate this kind of thing. If hon. members did not wish to see the old Government come back again, he was ready to elect a new Government by ballot. The present Government were totally incompetent. He was not making a speech on a vote of censure, but he had thought it his duty to rise and ask what we were discussing. Were we to consider that the policy of the Government was embodied in a mere schedule of specific duties, which would amount to £70,000? We should not consent to this kind of thing, but we should keep up the prestige of our institutions. He defied the Treasurer to get up and controvert the statements he had made.

Mr. LLOYD said that when we came to a decision last week with regard to the measurement duties, he had hoped that this question was at an end, and that we should hear no more of the tariff, but that the Government—or at least the Treasurer—would take the only course open to them and resign. He must confess that he was very much disappointed—[Mr. SAMUEL: Hear, hear]—when he came into the House yesterday, and heard the Treasurer say he was going to try and carry these duties, and supplement them with ad valorem duties. How the Treasurer could come forward and make such a statement as that after all the pledges he had given to abolish the duties he could not conceive. He could only account for it on the supposition that the Government were prepared to swallow just as much dirt as could be crammed down their throats. On every occasion on which the Treasurer had made a financial statement he had stated his intention of abolishing the ad valorem duties. [Mr. SAMUEL: Hear, hear.] Notwithstanding that he came down here and told us that it was his intention to stick to these duties. How the hon. member could shape his mouth to make such a statement as that he could not conceive, and if the House could support the Treasurer in this, he had very little respect for the character of the House. He was sure that the Treasurer would be defeated when he brought forward a bill to make the ad valorem law more stringent, and check frauds under the system. However much we might be in favour of fixed duties, he did not think we should go into the consideration of that schedule when it was impossible for the Treasurer to carry the balance of the scheme. He did not think they ought to go into the consideration of fixed duties when the Colonial Treasurer had failed to carry the balance of his scheme. He had been surprised to hear the Treasurer say that he would allow the ad valorem duties to remain. He did not think that the scheme of measurement duties proposed by the Treasurer was his; but he had said that it was essentially his, and that it was the best mode of collecting revenue. He was surprised to find him stick to that statement when it had been so thoroughly condemned throughout the city and in that House. No country having any regard to its true interests had ever adopted such a scheme of taxation. Why had it not been adopted in England or the United States of America? The only places where it had been introduced were Tasmania and New Zealand, where there was little trade. And yet the hon. Treasurer came forward and told them that he was convinced that he was right with regard to these duties, and that they were wrong. The hon. member had stated that he was defeated by party tactics. He could say he had never been guilty of party tactics. (Cries of "Oh! oh!") And there had been no party tactics carried on so far as he had been able to see. Hon. members had simply given an expression of their opinions, as they had a perfect right to do. Members of the Government had accused hon. members on this side of the House of talking against time. But he was sure that not a single member had talked against time. There had not been the slightest desire to do so; and the hon. the leader of the Opposition last night had been disposed to go on against the wishes of some of his warmest supporters. But hon. members on this side had a perfect right to express their opinions; and these could not be expressed in a day or two. He maintained that if the Government had done their duty, as it was being done by the Government in Brisbane, they would have sat every day in the week on private as well as Government days, instead of allowing the matter to go over from week to week, by attending to it on two days only. The city had been thrown into a perfect state of consternation by the course pursued by the Treasurer; and the amounts they collected under their measurement and financial scheme they retained notwithstanding that these people wanted the money back again. He denied that he had talked against time; he would not attempt to do it; and he could not do it. (Oh, oh, and laughter.) The circumstances under which they appeared there now were such that some action should be taken upon them. He had been charged with taking upon himself more than he ought to do. It was not his wish to do anything of the kind; but, as he had felt and thought very strongly, he had also expressed his opinion strongly. He felt very strongly in regard to the position of the Government now, and if he were in the position of the leader of the Opposition, he would not allow one moment to elapse before moving a motion of want of confidence in them. (Hear, hear.) They had got intelligence out from England that the bank agents had sold debentures to the amount of £450,000. The hon. Treasurer had distinctly told Sir James Martin that he had given instructions to the bank authorities to cancel £188,000 of this amount, as it would not be wanted, and yet the full amount had been sold. He characterised this proceeding of the Treasurer as an act of the greatest daring. The Treasurer said now that he would have had them sold twice over rather than that the country should be injured. What need the Treasurer have sent them home at all; there was no need that the honour of the country should be tarnished in the least degree. The Government had the means in their own hand for meeting the deficiency. They had the power of bringing in taxation at the time. He condemned the Treasurer for borrowing this money on account of tailings of loans raised for years past. He must confess that never since responsible government had been introduced had he seen a Government adopting such shifts as the present one adopted. There might have been sins on both sides of the House; but he never knew of a Government before sending home debentures for objects that were not required. This money that had been borrowed was authorised to build a bridge in Brisbane for a dredge for the same place, and other works not now wanted; and therefore it was obtaining money under false pretences to borrow it. The people in London lent the money for that purpose. The Colonial Treasurer replied by telling us that this money could only be appropriated by the authority of Parliament. This was no answer to this charge, and he believed the Parliament would never stain its fingers by touching the money. He denied, as had been alleged by the Treasurer, that he had said that these debentures would not sell. What he had said was that these debentures never would sell if the circumstances in which they were placed in the market were known. He said that still. The money had been borrowed upon false pretences. (Hear, hear.) He would like to know upon what authority the Treasurer had charged him last night with wanting his place. He never had stated in this House or elsewhere that he would accept office if it were offered to him. If people out of doors chose to overestimate his abilities he was not responsible. He thought that we ought not to give any further consideration to the propositions of the Government until it was known whether the House was going to condone the act of the Government in borrowing this money, and whether it was willing to assist the Government in retaining the ad valorem duties. Trade had been paralysed ever since this matter had been introduced by the Treasurer, and it was utterly impossible to buy or to sell anything in the city, for business men were in a state of intense confusion and disgust. There was not a single thing that the Government had done since it came into power which entitled it to our confidence. During the first session he had supported the Government in the hope that they would at all events pass an Immigration Bill and some other useful measures; but the session closed and the Government did nothing. Up to the present, we had been wasting our time all through this session, because the Government had brought forward no measures which were worth considering. Hon. members on this side had been accused of talking against time, but all that any hon. member had done was to express his opinions, and that every hon. member had a right to do so long as he was a representative of the people in this House. He was sure that it would be admitted even by the Government themselves that there was no leader of the Opposition who had treated the Government in half so generous a manner as had Sir James Martin. (Hear, hear.) That hon. and learned member had been pressed on all sides yesterday to move a vote condemnatory of the Government, and he thought that that was the course which ought to be taken. If he had been in the House for a longer time, and had had sufficient experience to justify him in taking that course, he would himself move not a vote of want of confidence, but a motion condemning the impropriety of the course which the Government were going to take in retaining the ad valorem duties, after they had consistently spoken against them for the last two years. If hon. members on that side of the House chose to support the Government in doing what was absolutely wrong, in borrowing £188,000 for works not required, he should consider that responsible government was at an end, and that the sooner a Cromwell, or somebody else came and swept us out with the besom of destruction the better. (Cheers.)

Mr. FLOOD said that the Government had failed to carry their policy into effect; and we ought not, therefore, to allow responsible government to be degraded in the way that the occupants of the Treasury Benches were now attempting to degrade it. It was due to the House, and to the constituencies we represented that a motion of want of confidence should be brought in. [Attention was called to the state of the House, and quorum formed.] If, on such a vote being submitted, the Government obtained a majority, then both sides of the House ought to do all in their power to amend this schedule. If the committee had made up their minds to amend this schedule, he thought it was evident to anybody who would consider its details that several articles ought to be omitted, that the duty on others was disproportionate, and that the classification was, in many instances, defective.

Mr. KING said that yesterday week this House came to a resolution in favour of specific duties, in consequence of which a schedule was submitted which should have been considered yesterday. Ten hours had been wasted, however, and nothing had been done. If hon. members had addressed themselves to the consideration of the items contained in that schedule they might have settled it by 5 o'clock. (Hear, hear.) With many of those items he agreed, but with others he disagreed. If they were brought before the House seriatim he would vote for some items and oppose others. He hoped hon. members would now proceed to business and not spend ten hours more in talking.

Mr. CHURCH said that, with a view of getting on with the tariff, he would beg to move an amendment; that in lieu of "sixpence" on bulk ale there should be inserted "threepence." There was a large quantity of ale imported in jars, and he would propose to include jars. Some time ago the duty upon ale in bulk was a penny per gallon. It was afterwards thought advisable to raise it to threepence, which gave a very fair revenue, and now it was proposed to double the duty last imposed and make it sixpence. If the Treasurer had considered the matter well he would have found that the proposed increase would considerably reduce his revenue. In Victoria they raised the duty in 1865 from 3d. to 6d. In that year (1865) they had 30,000 barrels imported. In 1866, when the 6d. per gallon duty came into force, the imports fell from 30,000 barrels to 19,000. In 1867 the number of barrels imported was 15,000; in 1868 it was 12,000; in 1869 it fell to 9000. In New South Wales, where the duty was maintained at 3d. per gallon, we imported 29,000 barrels in 1864; 31,000 in 1865; 31,000 in 1867; 29,000 in 1868, and 31,000 in 1869. Last year we imported 31,000 barrels, as against 9000 imported into Victoria, at the higher duty. Another reason which actuated him in opposing this proposed increase was that the duty doubled must fall upon the publicans, because it could not be charged in the retail sale. He would object to the proposition, also, because it would have the effect of increasing the number of breweries in this country. He had a strong objection to that, for he was a thorough freetrader, and he believed this to be a protective duty. In Victoria they had breweries all over the colony, and they made beer in such quantities that in some instances they exported it. The article known in this colony as colonial ale—commonly called "stringy-bark"—was not at all palatable to beer-drinkers.

The question to insert the words "or jars" after the word "wood" was put and passed without opposition.

The question was then stated, that the resolution be further amended by the omission of the figure "six," with a view to the insertion of the figure "three."

Sir JAMES MARTIN said he should vote in favour of the proposition of the Government. While he was willing to give credit to the hon. gentleman who spoke last for being a freetrader, he confessed that he could not see what kind of free trade that was which aimed at checking the industries of one's own country to enjoy the great privilege of importing everything from abroad. If we did that, how were people to live here? Were we thus to stint the growth of the country, and prevent the people from getting employment for their children, because some persons, smitten with an extraordinary kind of insanity, desired to get everything from abroad? They would promote industry in Belgium and in the United States, and everywhere but here! People were to live in all parts of the world except in this colony! He did not say a word against free trade as it was properly understood, but he thought it was an absurd, insane, and ridiculous cry, when it was understood to mean that we were to deprecate the increase of our own manufactures. If that principle were carried to its full extent, we should not require any mechanics! We should not make engines, because we could import them from England! We should not make chairs and tables, because we could get them from the United States! He did not believe in that sort of free trade. He imagined that the object of the Government in seeking to impose this duty was to raise revenue. He did not suppose they would deliberately get up and say they wanted to discourage the industry of the country; he hoped they would not be so absurd.

Mr. KING supported the item as it appeared in the schedule.

Mr. BUCHANAN said it was all very well for the hon. and learned member (Sir James Martin) to attempt to compel the people of this country to drink colonial ale when they might think British beer infinitely more wholesome. But what advantage would be gained by compelling people to drink this colonial poison? Our policy was to get an article cheap and good without reference to where it was brought from. The whole policy of those who took a different view in regard to this matter was to oppress the masses for the purpose of enriching a particular class. That was the policy of protection. The policy of protection was to supply the community with dear beer, dear boots and shoes, in order that one or two classes might be benefited. Free trade, on the other hand, aimed at the advantage of the whole community. There could be no doubt that free trade ought to be the policy of this country. This country could not exist except as a commercial country. Industries would naturally spring up when there was a demand for them.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said he was one of those who had been accused by the hon. and learned member opposite of being insane——

Sir JAMES MARTIN: I do not say that all free traders are insane, but I say they take an insane view of the question.

Mr. FITZPATRICK: He did not understand by free trade a free port; although he should be glad to see a free port, because he believed it would be an advantage to this country. But what he understood by free trade was, that duties should be imposed for revenue purposes, but not for the purpose of protecting or fostering any particular class of the community. If the imposition of sixpence a gallon on beer be a reasonable imposition, and would tend to foster a colonial industry, he should not regret it. But the question was, whether a duty of sixpence a gallon on beer was too much. He believed it was not; and he was told that it was not by those better informed than he was. He thought, however, that it was wrong for the hon. member opposite to class beer with boots and shoes. One was a luxury, and the other was a necessity. He did not think sixpence a gallon on beer was too much.

Mr. HOSKINS: It is a farthing a glass.

Mr. FITZPATRICK: It was said that the tax would fall upon the publican. If so, he saw no objection to it.

Mr. PIDDINGTON thought the discussion on the question of free trade or protection was out of place now. The only question for the committee to consider was whether the Government ought to ask them to impose this additional duty on beer. They had heard no special reasons why this additional duty should be charged. He should vote with the hon. member for the Western Goldfields, for this reason: they had heard no statement from the Government as to whether, if the duty on beer was doubled, the revenue would be proportionately increased. The statistics cited by the hon. member for the Western Gold-fields showed that the revenue would not be doubled. Those statistics showed that the increased duty in Victoria had had the effect of diminishing the importation of beer from 35,000 barrels in 1865 to 9000 in 1869. Most probably a similar result would take place in this colony. Another objection to the proposed increase was this: the Treasurer expected to obtain £10,000 additional revenue per annum. On the one hand, the Treasurer was ready to tax beer to the extent of £10,000 a year—that was to double the duty on this refreshing and healthy beverage, although he did not say that it was a necessary of life; on the other hand he was proposing to abolish the postage charge on newspapers, which now yielded about £10,000 a year. He was opposed to a proposition of that kind.

Mr. TUNKS agreed with other hon. members in thinking that the doubling of the duty on beer would not have the effect of doubling the revenue upon that article. When the duty on spirits was raised from 6s. to 10s. a gallon, it led to smuggling, and the revenue was not very greatly increased. With regard to the reduction which had taken place in the importation of beer into Victoria, he thought the manufacture of colonial wine, and the fact that good colonial wine was sold cheaper than beer in Melbourne, had had more to do with the reduction than the doubling of the duty upon it. (Hear, hear.) If we could supersede the use of this "refreshing beverage"—(laughter)—by a good wine, the public would gain by it. He thought it would be ridiculous if the committee agreed to this increased duty, and then abolished the postage charge upon newspapers.

Mr. DILLON objected to the unceremonious epithets which had been bestowed upon the colonial beverage. He thought we could produce as good, if not better, beer in this colony than the British beer that was imported. With regard to the question of free trade or protection, he had not been sufficiently long in political life, and had not had sufficient experience, to enable him to judge which would be the best policy for this country. If the imposition of higher duties on articles imported into the colony would have the effect of fostering colonial industry, he saw no reason why he should not be a protectionist, more particularly with regard to this article—beer; because he thought that if such industries as the manufacture of wine and beer could be promoted in this colony, it would do more for the temperance movement than any efforts at legislation. This country would, no doubt, in a short time, have a great number of local manufactures, and he knew of no manufacture more beneficial to the country than those of wine and beer, not only for the purpose of promoting temperance, but also for the purpose of increasing the revenue, and making the inhabitants of the country better in every way. He repeated his idea, that the cloudiness of intellect which was usually observable among members of the Opposition might be attributed to their drinking British beer, of which they had so high an opinion. He should support the Treasurer's proposition.

Mr. RYAN should support the original motion, though he would rather have a tax of ninepence or one shilling per gallon on imported beer. He thought the Parramatta beer was very good, and that the Castlemaine ale was superior to anything of the kind that he had ever tasted, especially for a hot climate like this. He thought a tax on beer was a most legitimate tax, and that taxes of that kind should be imposed so as to give local industries fair play.

The question was put, and the committee divided.

Ayes, 38.

Mr. Cowper	Mr. Driver	Sir J. Martin
Samuel	Garrett	Mr. Moses
Robertson	King	Webb
Sutherland	Dight	Bell
Byrnes	Lord	Lloyd
R. Forster	Wilson	Phelps
Parkes	Dodds	Windeyer
Hoskins	Macleay	Cummings
Ryan	Smith	Farnell
W. Forster	Fitzpatrick	S. C. Brown
Weaver	Eckford	Jennings }
Dillon	Arnold	Spring } Tellers.
Morrice	Hart	

Noes, 7.

Mr. Piddington	Mr. Church	Mr. Flood }
Leary	Speer	Tunks } Tellers.
Clarke		

The item was therefore carried.

Mr. WILSON moved the omission of the item "almonds (in shell) per lb., 1d." Though the committee might not desire to adopt anything like protection, still it was their duty not to throw obstacles in the way of manufactures. The tax upon almonds would press upon the confectioners, by whom they were chiefly used. The almonds which were used by wealthy people would not amount to much.

Mr. SAMUEL said this was not a large item, but that he had had an interview with persons engaged in the manufacture of confectionery, and they were quite satisfied with the duty of 1d. per lb. Almonds were an article of luxury, and might therefore be taxed with propriety.

Sir JAMES MARTIN did not think the tax would bring in £200 a year.

Mr. LLOYD: It will produce £130 per year.

Sir JAMES MARTIN said some people seemed inclined to vote for this tax because it was a tax on luxuries; but very few people who cared about what they ate consumed almonds. They were used in the manufacture of confectionery. We had several manufacturers of confectionery struggling along in the best way they could, and we should not injure them by imposing taxes upon the materials they used. We should assist rather than obstruct them.

Mr. GARRETT did not see how that particular industry could suffer very much by the tax, seeing that it would only realise £130 per annum.

Mr. WILSON said that, perhaps the hon. member would recollect that this was not the only burden that these tradesmen had to bear, and although, as the Treasurer stated, "every mickle makes a muckle," in the present case it would fall very heavily upon the confectioner.

Mr. WINDEYER said that during the Exhibition a manufacturer of confectionery had showed him the number of articles in his trade upon which a duty was levied, and amongst other things which he pointed out as being specially taxed were almonds. It was certainly a small item, but when they came to tax all the foundations of sweetmeats it was a serious matter. [Mr. SAMUEL: What kind of almond do you mean?] All almonds; the ordinary sweet almond which came out in shell. Seeing that a petition signed by some twenty or thirty manufacturers engaged in the business had been presented to the House, he should therefore vote for the omission of the item.

Mr. FLOOD pointed out to the committee that almonds of all kinds could be produced in the colony. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PIDDINGTON said that he understood that the present Government came into power to unfetter the trade of the colony. (Hear, hear.) He thought the Treasurer might have omitted the article under discussion, as it was very insignificant, and not worth keeping in the tariff. But they found him following the old Tory policy of the Government of England in introducing articles for taxation which would only produce a paltry amount of revenue.

Mr. CHURCH did not think that the almonds upon which the duty was proposed were those used by confectioners, but were almonds used with raisins. The almond used by confectioners was, he believed, the Barbary almond.

Mr. LLOYD said if they were going into the consideration of the schedule at all—which he deeply regretted—he thought it desirable that they should have some explanation of the principle upon which they could be guided before they proceeded further. If they were to have a discussion upon every item it would take about six weeks to get through the schedule. He would like to know upon what principle the Treasurer had framed his schedule, and whether he proposed to carry it through. Was it the principle adopted in England of taxing, not with reference to the value, but the consumption; or was it when the principle adopted in the United States of putting a duty upon every article which could be got at? Was the tariff framed with regard to the principles of free trade or protection, or the principle of ad valorem? Let them understand that. He wished to know whether the hon. Colonial Treasurer intended to retain in the schedule articles which would not produce any revenue at all. [Mr. PIDDINGTON: Hear, hear.] There were articles which he could show, when they reached them, would not produce £5 per annum.

Mr. SAMUEL said that he could not find, in the *Statistical Register*, that almonds had been mentioned at all, but he believed the duty would bring a great deal more than £159. They came under the head of dried fruits.

Mr. LLOYD said that hon. members would find the exact item in "Stables' Circular," which showed the quantity imported, and he found that during the year 1869 the estimated quantity of almonds exported to Sydney was 298 cwt., which, at 1d. and 2d., would give about £139. [Mr. SAMUEL: From what ports?] From London and other ports in the United Kingdom. He thought the Treasurer ought to state some principle by which they might be guided. [Mr. PIDDINGTON: He has no principle.]

Mr. HART said they knew that the proportion of almonds used by confectioners would not amount to one-fiftieth part, and hon. members simply wanted to enjoy their wine and almonds for nothing, and put the taxation upon the poor man. He would vote against the omission of the item.

The House divided, and the amendment was negatived by 27 to 13.

Mr. SAMUEL moved the omission of "almonds, shelled, 2d. per lb."

Mr. WEBB thought that almonds could well bear a duty of 2d. per lb.

Mr. SAMUEL withdrew the amendment, and moved the omission of the figure 2d., with a view to the substitution of 1d.

These motions were agreed to.

Mr. LLOYD wanted to know the principle on which this tariff was based. What amount did the Treasurer expect to get from alum? There were not more than ten tons imported in the year, and it was absurd to encumber the tariff with an item of this kind. He moved the omission of "alum, 20s. per ton."

Mr. SAMUEL said that alum was worth about £30 per ton.

Sir JAMES MARTIN referred to the rates at which alum was introduced in the adjacent colonies; and as it was taxed everywhere, he did not object to the imposition of this duty upon it.

The motion was put, and negatived on division—ayes 24, noes 9.

Sir JAMES MARTIN moved the omission of the words "arms, fire-arms, each 2s. 6d." It was absurd to tax a rifle which was worth one hundred guineas at the same rate as a common musket intended for trade with the islands, and which could be bought for a few shillings. The only way in which a tax upon arms could be made equitable was to resort to the ad valorem principle, which existed in Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, the United States, and, until recently, in England—the ad valorem duties ranging from five to twenty-four per cent. The Treasurer had stated that he intended to retain the ad valorem duties on all articles not included in this list.

Mr. ROBERTSON: No, no.

Sir JAMES MARTIN: If that was not the policy of the Government, what were they going to do?

Mr. SAMUEL: I said that I would adhere to the ad valorem duties, excepting where specific duties should be levied.

Mr. PARKES: Is not that sticking to them?

Mr. SAMUEL: It is not imposing them.

Mr. LLOYD: It is not abolishing them.

Sir JAMES MARTIN: They were already imposed and the Treasurer had announced the intention of the Government not to interfere with them, excepting in so far as they did so by this list.

Mr. SAMUEL: I said specific duties. Some others may be found.

Sir JAMES MARTIN: Was there to be some other list not now before the House? If the hon. member was going to introduce a new policy he had not disclosed it to the House. He concluded that ad valorem duty was the proper duty to apply in this case. There were thousands of rifles in this colony worth ten guineas, and vast quantities not worth five shillings. We should be stultifying ourselves by imposing a duty of half-a-crown on them all irrespective of their value, whether that value were £100, or a farthing. He moved the omission of the line.

Mr. SAMUEL said the hon. member's argument would apply to every other item as well as to firearms. He desired to get as many items on the list of specific duties as possible with a view to get rid of the ad valorem as much as possible.

Mr. FLOOD was not at all astonished at the obstinacy of the Government. They were displaying gross ignorance in attempting to fix the uniform rate of 2s. 6d. each on firearms, when they must know that it was one of those articles which ought to be brought within the scope of the ad valorem law. The next article on the schedule was arrowroot, and he wanted to know whether the same disparity existed in regard to that article as there was with respect to firearms? The argument of the Treasurer was destitute of all force; and it was ridiculous to say that the ad valorem duty was equally applicable to all cases. The position of the Government was this—that they must stick to the propositions they now made, however absurd and inconsistent.

Mr. LLOYD failed to see what principle there was in a duty of 2s. 6d. on an article that cost 12s. 6d. as well as on an article which cost £40. He thought that the committee was entitled to the courtesy of a reply from the Treasurer to the query as to what was the principle which had guided him in framing this schedule. The only inference that he could draw from the silence of the hon. gentleman was that he had been actuated by no principle at all.

Mr. SAMUEL said the hon. member had fallen into a mistake. He (Mr. Samuel) found 331 cases of arms imported of £4086 value. This, at five per cent., would be a little over £200. Supposing that each case contained twelve, that would give 3972, which at 2s. 6d. each would yield £496, and be more than double the ad valorem duty.

Mr. LLOYD said that if the hon. Treasurer had taken the trouble to turn over two or three pages, he would have found that all those guns were exported. The imports were set down at £4086, and the exports at £4986. These articles were imported for the purpose of export to the South Sea Islands and New Zealand.

Mr. SAMUEL: The £40 guns do not go there.

Mr. LLOYD: That was what hon. members were contending for.

Mr. HOSKINS said he thought the hon. and learned member for East Sydney did not propose that firearms should be allowed to be admitted duty free, but that the items should be omitted from the schedule of specific duties, and come in under the ad valorem duties. He was not, therefore, amenable to the charge of intending to embarrass the Government. The imposition of 2s. 6d. upon each firearm would operate very unequally. In some parts of this colony men were required to carry firearms for their own protection, and it would be unjust to charge them 2s. 6d. while gentlemen in Sydney purchasing a costly fowling-piece or rifle would have to pay no more. Where articles varied so largely the system of ad valorem duties was most equitable and just; and seeing that the Treasurer intended to retain ad valorem duties, he thought he would see the propriety of assenting to the proposed amendment.

Mr. FITZPATRICK thought the hon. member who had just sat down had proved too much. If he (Mr. Hoskins) was right, we ought to adopt the principle of ad valorem duties, because the same differences would be found to exist in reference to almost any article. (Cries of "No, no," and "Hear, hear.") These inequalities could not be avoided, and it must be recollected that although fixed duties might press heavily on an imported article, that pressure would tend to the introduction of a better article.

Sir JAMES MARTIN denied that the same inequalities existed in regard to all articles of commerce as were to be seen in the item under discussion. If hon. members would look down the list they would not be able to find half a dozen articles in the same category. If they must have ad valorem duties on some articles those articles must be selected. And on what principle were they to be selected? Those articles ought to be chosen which admitted of great variety of values.

Mr. SAMUEL pointed out that there was some champagne at 10s. a dozen, and some at £4 per dozen, but the duty was the same. The principle contended for by the hon. and learned member was not altogether sound. The object was to get rid of ad valorem duties and apply specific duties where a greater revenue could be obtained.

Mr. FLOOD: The difference between champagnes was not as great as the difference between firearms.

Mr. JENNINGS: They both go off with a pop!

Mr. SAMUEL: But one gives champagne and the other real pain!

Mr. FLOOD said something about an "explosion," and restated the course he intended to pursue. He contended that it was wrong to charge the same duty on a fowling-piece worth £20 as was charged on an old musket.

Mr. HILL: There are no old muskets imported.

Mr. FLOOD: Well, he was not perhaps so well up in commerce as his hon. friend opposite. But he desired to see a duty charged on these articles in proportion to their value. Take another item—carriages. One buggy might be worth only £20, another might be worth £120; yet both were charged with the same duty of 40s. There were other items—copper manufactures not otherwise described, copying presses, galvanized iron, ironware, holloware, ironmongery.——

Mr. SAMUEL: I hope the hon. member will confine himself to the item under consideration. We shall never get on.

Mr. PARKES: It is all the same.

Mr. FLOOD: It was all the same. He did not see things in the same way as the Treasurer saw them. He was unable to discover that a brass watch was a more valuable article than a gold watch. He had picked certain items out, not with the view of obstructing the Government, but for the purpose of assisting them.

Mr. HILL said that any one would imagine from the speeches of the hon. member for Central Cumberland that that gentleman was the head and front of all legislation. When the hon. member alluded to old muskets, he (Mr. Hill) interrupted him, and told him that old muskets were not imported. He thought the merchants had more sense than to import such things. He was astonished to hear the hon. member express himself in the way he did. He had yet to learn that the hon. member knew a musket from a handspike—(laughter)—or he would not go on with his "senseless nonsense." Much as he (Mr. Hill) desired to get rid of the ad valorem duties, in the present instance he believed the tax was so inadequate that the only way to make it a fair tax was to fall back upon ad valorem duties.

Mr. FLOOD: Why did you not say so before?

Mr. HILL: Because the hon. member had occupied the time of the committee so much that every hon. member must be disgusted with him.

Mr. FLOOD: One word as to the quibble raised by his hon. friend, for it really was a quibble of the most contemptible kind. Everybody must know well that, in his allusion to old muskets, he meant the commonest kind of firearms.

Mr. HILL: Why did you not say so?

Mr. FLOOD: He was afraid he should have to say a great deal before he could satisfy his hon. friend, who voted with the Government. He should have to say a very great deal before it would penetrate the cranium of the hon. member. (Laughter.) He had indicated over and over again the course which he intended to pursue, and that course he was now endeavouring to carry out, but not with any intention of giving hon. gentlemen on the other side annoyance of any kind. As for any balderdash he might make use of, that was his misfortune. Perhaps if other hon. gentlemen, in the course of life, had had to travel over the same rugged way that he had, to arrive at the position he now occupied, probably they would not shine in the oratorical line. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, he must apologise for having been compelled to use that language which God and nature had placed at his disposal. He had endeavoured to use language which would meet the capacity of some hon. members, and such language as would be unmistakable to them. And he thought he was not open to the charges which had been made against him by his hon. friend opposite. Very likely his hon. friend took his cue from the Ministry. But he (Mr. Flood) would certainly not take his cue from either the present or any other Ministry. He had a duty to discharge, and he intended to discharge that duty, notwithstanding he might give offence to some.

Mr. R. FORSTER said he was at a loss to understand the force of the arguments of the hon. gentleman who had just resumed his seat. The hon. member professed to deal fairly with both sides of the House, but in doing that he applied the most ungracious expressions to hon. members who sat on the opposite side of the House to that which he occupied. The hon. member, having jumped to certain conclusions, seemed to think that every one who differed from him was wrong. It was a very absurd idea. The hon. member stated that hon. members who voted with the Treasurer were being dragged through the mire. Such language as that was unseemly. The hon. member had spoken for a length of time about guns, popguns—(laughter)—pistols, and so on, and the hon. member told the House that some guns were worth more than others. Of course that was something fresh, and the House ought to have paid a little more attention to what the hon. member said. Hon. members were not before aware that there was any difference in the value of guns.

Mr. FLOOD: I told you that three hours ago.

Mr. FORSTER: Yes; and you have told us nothing since. The object of the hon. member appeared to be to waste time, instead of going on with the tariff. The Opposition would not allow the Government to bring in anything. Hon. members who were opposed to ad valorem duties were now advocating them in the strongest possible way. What sort of consistency was this at all? It was all very well to tell the Treasurer that he did not do right, but hon. members would not let him do anything. If he brought in a measure it was thrown out, and if he brought in another one, that was thrown out also. Hon. members on this side of the House were quite as independent as hon. members opposite, and the hon. member was doing us an injustice in not giving hon. members on this side of the House the same credit that he claimed for himself.

Mr. W. FORSTER said that the arguments in support of this item had been characterised as absurb and fallacious, but he had failed to see the fallacy of them. The House was now asked to reverse the decision come to a few nights ago with respect to specific duties. The Treasurer, acting upon the evident wishes of a majority of the House proposed to impose specific duties on certain articles, and yet the House now wished to revert to the ad valorem principle again. Hon. members said that this mode of taxing a particular class of articles did not produce an ad valorem result; but it was intended to do so. In this case the Government thought it possible to substitute a specific duty for the ad valorem duty, and that a larger revenue would be obtained thereby. What objection could there be to that? Hon. members said it would be unfair to charge the same duty on an old musket as would be charged on a gun worth £40. He did not see the unfairness, or that any person would be injured by such a uniformity of charge. He should vote against the amendment.

Mr. PARKES said he did not wish to occupy time in discussing this matter, which would after all come to nothing, but pointed out that the hon. member who had just sat down did not appear to be aware of what was going on—that the Government had returned to ad valorem duties. The hon. member had in no way touched the objections to a specific duty on firearms. There were certain principles of taxation, one of which was, that a tax should be equal in its incidence. That principle was altogether violated in the present case. A specific duty could only be levied with fairness upon sugar, flour, iron, tea, and other articles which had some fixity of value. He could not understand how the Treasurer could think of putting a specific duty on firearms.

The question, that the word and figure proposed to be omitted stand part of the schedule, was put, and the committee divided:—

Ayes, 23.

Mr. Cowper	Mr. Brookes	Mr. Cummings
Samuel	Bawden	Driver
Robertson	Dodds	Neale
Sutherland	Macleay	Osborne
Garrett	Phelps	Arnold
Eckford	Jennings	S. C. Brown
Dillon	R. Forster	Hart }
W. Forster		Spring } Tellers.

Noes, 25.

Sir James Martin	Mr. Moses	Mr. Tunks
Mr. King	Webb	Windeyer
M. H. Stephen	Weaver	Allen
Lord	Farnell	Ryan
Lloyd	Hoskins	Piddington
Byrnes	Church	Flood
Wilson	Clarke	Smith }
Parkes	Buchanan	Wearne } Tellers.
Hill		

The item was therefore struck out.

On the motion of Mr. SAMUEL, the rate of duty on arrowroot was reduced to one penny per lb.

Mr. LLOYD asked whether the Treasurer intended to move that arsenic be withdrawn. One principle of taxation was to tax the smallest number of articles that were of the largest consumption, but the Treasurer seemed to have reversed that principle. There was not a single lb. of arsenic imported last year, and yet the Treasurer put a specific duty of 2s. per cwt. upon it.

Mr. SAMUEL said that it bore duty in all the colonies, and was used for various purposes, such as the dressing of sheep.

The amendment was negatived on a division by 34 to 13, and the original motion was agreed to.

Mr. LEARY moved that after the words "beer (in wood)" the word "jars" be inserted.

The motion was agreed to without a division.

Sir JAMES MARTIN moved the omission of the words and figure "iron bedsteads, 2s.," upon the principle that guided him in moving the omission of firearms. Some bedsteads were worth a £1 while others were worth £40, and there was just as great a variety in bedsteads as firearms, and they were largely imported and generally used.

The amendment to omit the words was put, and negatived upon a division by 25 to 24.

The original motion was agreed to.

Sir JAMES MARTIN moved that the words and figure in line 26, "Brass, and brass manufactures, 3s. per cwt.," be omitted. Here was a still greater disparity in these articles than in the case of firearms.

Mr. SAMUEL would like to point out to the hon. and learned member that all brass ware paid a duty of 10 per cent. in Victoria, 4s. per cubic foot in Tasmania, 5 per cent. in South Australia, 7½ per cent. in Queensland, and 4s. per cwt. in New Zealand. He did not think the charge was excessive.

Sir JAMES MARTIN objected to it on the ground of inequality.

Mr. FLOOD also thought the tax was objectionable upon the ground of inequality. He had no other object than to equalise the burdens of taxation, and the Government ought to see the absurdity of charging brass manufactures at 3s.

Mr. SAMUEL said that he had interviews with persons engaged in nearly every trade connected with the tariff, and had heard no objection to this particular item.

Mr. FLOOD desired to know how the Treasurer would collect duties on such articles as hydraulic pumps, portions of which consisted of brass and portions of iron. He hoped the Government would withdraw it.

Mr. W. FORSTER pointed out that the tax in this case was upon the weight, and it had not been shown that the same inequality existed in regard to those articles as in regard to firearms.

Sir JAMES MARTIN was told that a cwt. of Chubb's brass locks was worth £100, while a cwt. of brass was not worth more than £5. On some articles made of brass there was a vast amount of labour expended, so that the same principle of inequality of incidence existed with regard to this class of goods as would have existed in regard to firearms, had the proposition of the Treasurer been agreed to.

Mr. SAMUEL had the assurance of a very respectable house in town that 2s. 6d. would realise about six per cent.

Sir JAMES MARTIN: That does not affect the inequality of it.

Mr. SAMUEL: It shows that the rate is neither excessive nor too low.

The motion for the omission of the item was carried by the casting vote of the Chairman, the numbers being—ayes 25, noes 25.

Sir JAMES MARTIN moved the omission of the item "Carriages, pair wheels, 40s." He did so in the first place because the amount proposed was too low, and in the second because it was unequal. Some carriages were worth £300, and some not worth £50. They were articles of luxury, and would bear a high tax.

Mr. RYAN desired to know whether perambulators would be taxed the same as carriages. He understood that that had been the case hitherto.

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Mr. SAMUEL replied that they would not. He considered that 40s. was a fair charge on each pair of wheels. There was a great number of buggies imported here not worth £20, and this rate of duty would be equal to a tax of £4 on each buggy. He believed that that was a fair rate to fix.

Sir JAMES MARTIN: Some buggies cost £80.

Mr. SAMUEL: Very few.

Mr. WILSON: Some vehicles cost £300.

The motion was negatived on division—ayes 25, noes 23.

Sir JAMES MARTIN moved the omission of the line "Iron castings per cwt., 1s. He moved the omission of this item chiefly on the ground that the amount fixed was too small. It would not be equal to £5 per cent. ad valorem, while in Victoria it was £10 per cent.

Mr. SAMUEL: The rate is considerably more than £5 per cent.

Sir JAMES MARTIN: It is not half per cent.

Mr. SAMUEL: It is £1 a ton on ordinary iron castings, which were worth about £10 a ton.

Sir JAMES MARTIN: Register stoves are castings.

Mr. SAMUEL: They would come in not as castings, but as ironmongery.

Mr. WEBB said the term "castings" was very vague. A large variety of articles came under that denomination.

Mr. SAMUEL said the finer kinds would come under the head of ironmongery.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. FLOOD pointed out that cement was 2s. per barrel, while there was only 20s. per ton on chalk, which in England was taken for ballast. Why should 20s. be charged on chalk, and 12s. on cement.

Mr. SAMUEL said those who used cement could afford to pay a very fair tax for it.

Mr. CHURCH said the proposed duty on chicory (3d.) was a penny per lb. higher than the Victorian tariff. He thought this was very undesirable, and moved that the figure "3" be omitted, with a view to the insertion of the figure "2."

Mr. SAMUEL said he did not think 3d. per lb. was too much.

Mr. WEBB said he hoped the duty on coffee and chicory would be made the same as in Victoria.

Mr. SAMUEL gave way, and the duty on chicory was fixed at 2d.

On the motion of Mr. PIDDINGTON, the proposed duty on chocolate was reduced from 3d. to 2d. A similar reduction was made in the items of cocoa and coffee, on the motion of Mr. CHURCH.

The item of 3s. per cwt. on copper manufactures not otherwise described, was omitted on a division of 30 to 15.

Mr. MACLEAY said he desired to move an amendment in the line "Corn flour, per lb. 1d.," with the view of making it read thus, "Flour, per ton, £1." There might be some objection to his moving this amendment, because it was generally supposed that no apparent change in the character of a tax could be proposed by any one who was not a Minister of the Crown. His desire was to put a duty of £1 per ton upon flour, and also, in another part of the schedule, to put a duty upon wheat and other grain. The hon. member quoted from page 564 of "May's Parliamentary Practice," and contended that by that authority it was just as much in the power of an hon. member, when the House was in Committee of Supply, to propose new taxation, as it was in the power of the Treasurer to do so. It was not strictly in accordance with parliamentary practice, he admitted; but it had been done, and there was nothing to prevent its being done. He asked the Chairman to give his ruling upon the point.

Mr. PIDDINGTON thought it was a most extraordinary thing for a member who was not a Minister to propose a new tax. He submitted that no new tax could be proposed except by a responsible Minister.

Mr. W. FORSTER said there was no doubt that the proposal of the hon. member for the Murrumbidgee involved a new item; and he held that it was in the power of the hon. member to move the amendment proposed. It was entirely different to moving new items in the Estimates.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said the hon. member for Queanbeyan had been a long time a member of that Assembly, and ought to be able to recollect that this very point of order arose long ago. He recollected that when the hon. member was a responsible Minister, he took advantage of the authority contained in May's Parliamentary practice to state his opinion in opposition to the right of a member, not a Minister of the Crown, proposing, in Committee of Ways and Means, a new tax.

Mr. GARRETT said there was a great difference between the rule that applied to Committee of Supply and that which applied to Committee of Ways and Means. In Committee of Supply, no member could propose to increase the burdens of the people, except with the consent of the Crown. But the Committee of Ways and Means was supposed to provide money for charges already sanctioned. It was lately decided in the House of Commons that a member had a right to propose that the operations of the income tax should be extended from England to Ireland. [The hon. member quoted from a book of precedents, in support of his view.] The distinction was very clear. The charge was imposed in Committee of Supply, but Committee of Ways and Means only carried out the wishes of Committee of Supply.

Mr. SAMUEL said it was only in Committee of Ways and Means that the votes of supply were covered, and that the burdens of the people were imposed. The rule was that no new tax could be proposed otherwise than through the Crown, and the hon. member in this instance was proposing a new tax.

Mr. PIDDINGTON maintained that the Treasurer was the only person who had the means of knowing what ways and means would cover supply, and was therefore the only person who could propose a new tax. The Treasurer had not proposed to tax wheaten flour, and therefore no other member could propose such a tax.

Mr. WILSON said that corn-flour was an entirely different thing to wheaten flour, as corn flour was a starch, and the other was made by grinding wheat. Therefore the proposal of the hon. member for the Murrumbidgee was not an amendment on the item, but a proposal for an entirely new tax.

Mr. RYAN was sorry that the Treasurer had not included wheaten flour in his tariff.

Mr. BROOKES said that corn flour was ground maize, and not the result of maceration. Maizena was the result of maceration.

Mr. WILSON said the hon. member was quite wrong.

Mr. BROOKES still maintained that corn flour was produced by the grinding of maize, and should therefore be placed in the same category as wheaten flour.

Mr. WILSON again said that the hon. member was wrong. Brown and Polson's corn flour was nothing more or less than potato starch. You might grind maize, and make maize meal, but you could never make a flour of it by grinding.

Mr. BROOKES said there was a white maize which, when ground, could not be distinguished from wheaten flour.

The CHAIRMAN ruled that, although greater latitude was allowed in Committee of Ways and Means than in Committee of Supply, but that taxation must come from the Crown. He had not been able to find in May any case of a private member proposing such a tax as was now proposed. He did not think the hon. member was competent to propose a new item of taxation. He might go further, and say that he also thought the amendment proposed by the hon. member was not strictly relative to the item that he proposed to amend. As he took it, the item now under discussion was corn flour, and that meant maize flour. The hon. member proposed in his amendment to substitute "wheaten flour," or what was generally known as "flour." He considered it was not competent for the hon. member to propose his amendment.

Mr. MACLEAY had no doubt that the Chairman's ruling was correct, but the matter was of such importance that we should have the ruling of the Speaker upon it. He believed, from the way in which this item was worded, that any amendment could be moved upon it. He knew that in the country in which he was born any kind of meal was called "corn flour," every cereal called "corn;" and he believed that the omission of the word "corn" would not really make any great change in the meaning. He moved that the point of order be referred to the Speaker. He would move that the matter be referred to Mr. Speaker, because upon a matter of such importance it was desirable that a final decision should be arrived at.

Mr. SAMUEL said that he would just like to inform the hon. member that upon the point of order, even supposing he succeeded in carrying this amendment, it would be incomplete, inasmuch as the necessary adjunct of wheat would not be upon the tariff. He did not think the hon. member should endeavour to take corn out of the resolution; and if he desired to take the opinion of the House, it would be better to put it in the form of some distinct resolution.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said that with the interpretation of the terms corn meal or wheat meal in the United Kingdom they had nothing to do, for it rested upon the question of what the Treasurer meant by corn flour in the tariff. Now was corn flour proposed by the Treasurer to mean flour generally produced from wheat. The hon. gentleman said that he meant flour of meal produced from maize, and that they all knew was corn flour as understood in that country. The hon. the Colonial Treasurer considered also that no amendment could be put by any member not a member of the Government, and the Chairman had also ruled against the right of private members to propose new taxation; that was in accordance with the practice of the House, and with the practice of the House of Commons. It was a most extraordinary course for the hon. member to take to propose new taxation when the Treasurer, who was for the time being a responsible Minister, stated that he did not want it, and did not propose it, and why should any member of the House force upon a responsible Government the imposition of taxation that they said they did not require.

Mr. RYAN said that he was not very well satisfied upon the point whether the hon. member was right in making a new tariff for the Government or not. That was the question; but the point of order now was corn flour upon which the Minister had determined to place 1d. per lb., amounting to nearly £8 per ton. The hon. member for the Murrumbidgee had asked the Government to assent to a reasonable proposition; but whether it was in the power of the House to assent to it or not was a question. He thought it was a great pity that the hon. member at the head of the department did not take this into consideration and make a fair and legitimate tariff upon this very article of flour. He very much regretted that they did not assent to what the hon. member now proposed because it would serve the country well, giving protection to various native industries. With respect to the flour duty proposed by the hon. member, he thought it was a great pity he did not come down with a tariff to put a duty upon maize meal and other articles produced in the colony.

The CHAIRMAN reminded the hon. member that the point of order before the committee was, whether it was competent for an hon. member to introduce a fresh item of taxation.

Mr. RYAN would go further upon that point, but he thought the hon. member ought to have proposed raw material as well as flour. They could not send new corn to Victoria on account of the duty, but they ought to go in very strong for the cultivation of the industries of the country. The chairman knew something about farming—(laughter)—and he appealed to him whether they might not levy a little extra upon that point. He would not detain the House much upon the point of order, because he did not know much about it. But corn flour—(a voice: "Do you know porridge?" laughter)—yes, and he had been very glad to get it sometimes, and he also knew what a mocassin was. ("What's that.") He would tell them what it was. It was composed of a piece of hide cut out (laughter), and a little hole cut here and there and drawn up round the foot. He remembered mocassins in the country when there was no duty placed upon shoes (laughter), and when you could paddle your own canoe. (Laughter.)

Mr. R. FORSTER thought it was important that the question should be dealt with in some way, because he was not sure that the question referred to maize. He did not think that corn flour did apply to maize.

Mr. MACLEAY said that it would appear that there was no point of order to report to the Speaker. The Chairman had given his ruling, and he had expressed an opinion that it would be well if the Speaker were to give a ruling upon it. There could not however be any objection to his moving an amendment that the word "corn" be omitted, because the House fully understood that his intention in doing so was to make a very large reduction upon the present rate chargeable upon corn flour; he wished to make 20s. a ton, which would reduce it to one-ninth. He believed it would give a large amount of revenue, and he did not see why articles of that kind, such as wheat and flour, should not be taxed as well as other articles which were equally necessaries of life. He thought they would be acting very inconsistently indeed if they omitted the agricultural interest of the country which he looked upon as one of the most important. He looked upon the productions of a country as superior to the manufactures of a country, and they ought to encourage these productions, and no doubt also the manufactures arising from them. They had often expressed great anxiety to get the people settled upon the country. They had succeeded now in getting a number of people to settle upon the land which in most cases had resulted in entire ruin, simply because a market was denied to the farmer, and facilities were offered to foreign speculators to send to the port. No encouragement was offered to the agriculturist, but more encouragement was offered to the importation of articles from foreign countries. The motion he proposed was to charge a pound per ton on flour, and when the time came he would move for a charge of about 5d. per bushel upon wheat, which amount could never possibly have any effect in the way of raising the price of bread generally. He hoped the committee would assent to that, because he was perfectly sure if they did, although the imposition was small, it would have a wonderful effect upon the country districts of the colony. [Mr. FORSTER: Hear, hear.] In Orange and some other country districts wheat had been selling at a low price, and even with the convenience of a market there would be little chance of the farmer being able to compete against the monopoly which existed in Sydney and which was entirely in favour of the foreign speculator. Our farmers being men of little means, and having no sort of combination, had very little chance against a moneyed organisation of that kind.

Mr. FITZPATRICK understood that the Chairman had ruled that the motion could not be made.

Mr. LACKEY said that it was competent for the hon. member to make the motion which he had submitted.

Mr. FLOOD recognised the consistency of the hon. member, but he hoped that the committee would not pass his amendment. It was true that we could not go to the Customs for revenue without incidental protection; but he should oppose the motion in every possible way.

Mr. LEARY trusted that the committee would negative this proposal by an overwhelming majority. (Cheers.) Without any duty at all being imposed on flour, the poorer classes of the community had been nearly starving during the last few years owing to the high price of bread. The climate of this colony was very variable, and in the case of a bad season the pressure of a tax of this sort would be most disastrous. If the hon. member desired to try this issue of protection, let him do so in a proper mode. He did not think that it was worth the while of any person holding the opinions that he held, to attempt to argue the question elaborately at a time like this; and he should content himself with saying that although he represented an agricultural constituency, he was happy to say that the farmers were in favour of cheap bread.

Mr. WILSON contended that "corn-flour" was one word, and that it was not competent for the hon. member for the Murrumbidgee to move the omission of part of a word. Virtually the hon. member was endeavouring to propose a new tax, which the Chairman had ruled he could not do.

Mr. R. FORSTER thought that the motion was perfectly in order.

Mr. SAMUEL said that the words "corn flour" were put in advisedly, and were intended to meet the case of maizena.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said that the motion was made for a protectionist object, and it was clearly an attempt to introduce a new tax by giving to the term "corn flour" a significance as wide as that which attached to the word "flour." The hon. member was trying to do by a side wind that which, not being a responsible Minister, he could not do directly.

Mr. LACKEY did not think that he could be supposed to infer what was the intention of the hon. member in moving the omission of this word. How was he to infer that the hon. member did not intend to move the insertion of some other word? As the matter was before the committee now, it was an abstract motion for the omission of a single word, and it was not within his province to determine what was the intention of the mover.

Mr. LLOYD hoped that the hon. member would see the propriety of withdrawing the motion. It was unworthy of the hon. gentleman to attempt to do by a side wind that which he could not do by a direct motion. The question involved in the amendment was of a momentous character, and he thought that it was a pity that it should be brought forward on an occasion like the present to distract the attention of the committee from the real business before it.

Mr. R. FORSTER said he should be glad to have flour retained if it were recognised as meaning wheat and flour. It was his desire that when the Speaker was in the chair a resolution should be proposed to determine whether a tax could not be imposed upon wheat and flour. [Several hon. members: That is the time to do it.] If they could get it now there was nothing illegal or improper in such an expression of opinion.

Mr. PIDDINGTON: The Treasurer had said that his proposals had for their object revenue, whereas the hon. member for Murrumbidgee was proposing a protection tax for avowed protective objects. A tax of 20s. a cwt. upon flour would be most injurious to the working classes of this country, subject as it was to droughts and floods. Only a session or two ago, Mr. Lowe abolished what was but a mere registration duty of 3d. or 4d. upon flour. But here we had a leading protectionist supporter of this free-trade Government proposing a new protective duty upon one of the first necessaries of life. Surety the Government would not support such a motion.

Mr. SAMUEL said that if a division were called for he should vote against the proposition, but he did not think the question could be put, and would like to refer the matter to the Speaker whether an hon. member could omit a portion of this item with a view to alter the whole character of the proposal, and levy a duty upon an article when that duty was not contemplated by the Government.

Mr. W. FORSTER said that reference seemed to involve two different propositions. He did not see how any objection could be taken to the omission of the word "corn," although no doubt that involved the other question afterwards.

After some further observations on the point of order, the Chairman was asked what question was before the committee?

Mr. LACKEY said the question was, that the word "corn" be omitted.

Mr. DRIVER said he would speak to that question. He was astonished at the course taken by the hon. member (Mr. Piddington) and others, who, ever since the passing of the Land Acts, had done all they could to ridicule the free selectors of the country.

Mr. PIDDINGTON: It is not the fact.

Mr. DRIVER: Questions had been frequently asked as to the amount due for interest by free selectors, and it had been said that they would never pay up their balances, and no opportunity in fact had been lost of bringing the free selectors into contempt and ridicule. This was the only opportunity which had offered since the passing of the land laws to do an act of fairness to those people. We taxed every item they consumed whilst we admitted cargoes of wheat and flour from Adelaide and California at a less cost than would be imposed on the farmers of the Orange district in bringing their produce to market. The hon. member for Murrumbidgee proposed to impose a duty of £1 per ton upon wheat and flour imported. Was that for the purpose of protection, or for revenue? If such a tax were imposed in average seasons, sufficient wheat could be grown in the districts to which he referred to meet the whole of the requirements of the country. What was the use of free selection, and encouraging the people to cultivate the soil and open up the country, unless we gave them encouragements of this description? By giving this encouragement there would be an impetus to cultivation, and we should have produce enough not only for our own consumption, but also to export to our neighbours. [Mr. LLOYD: All right.] There were some people in this colony (he would not say in "this House," for he did not desire to be offensive) who dealt largely in flour—(laughter)—and so great was their greed for the "almighty dollar" that they would run from their churches or chapels if a vessel was near the Heads, and tell her to keep off for a rise of an extra pound or two. They did not care how it would affect the poor men, and yet those were the sort of people who called out "all right"—who said "we must not have protection at any price!" The desire of the hon. member for the Murrumbidgee was to place a tax of £1 per ton upon flour. The hon. member, when he made one of his first and best speeches in that Assembly, certainly was not only in favour of a tax upon flour, but in favour of a protective duty upon articles which could be grown or manufactured in the colony; and the hon. member called upon the House not to persevere in a pernicious class legislation, which, as he said, was depressing the producing powers which Providence had placed at our disposal. If the hon. member could express such sentiments then, how much more reason was there that he should express such sentiments now. [Mr. LLOYD: He has grown wiser.] It would not be from any instruction he had received from the hon. member. In the Orange district sufficient flour could be grown to supply the wants of the country, but no market could be got for it. The growers had to sell it at a very low price to the storekeepers. And unless we could give these people some encouragement where was the use of free selection? This tax was being proposed for purposes of revenue, not for the purposes of protection, and yet we had this cry of protection raised against it.

Mr. HOSKINS said the hon. member for Newcastle amused him ——

Mr. SAMUEL: Perhaps the hon. member ——

Mr. HOSKINS: I will not be interrupted. What is the point of order?

Mr. SAMUEL: The point of order is whether we shall ——

Mr. HOSKINS: The question is, shall the word "corn" be omitted or not.

Mr. SAMUEL: He did not desire to interrupt the hon. member. He only desired to save time. If they could not deal with the question, what was the use of discussing it? What he wished to do now was to refer the point of order to Mr. Speaker to have it decided. He therefore moved,—"That the House resume, and that it be referred to Mr. Speaker whether the hon. member for the Murrumbidgee can move, by way of amendment, to omit the word 'corn' before the word 'flour,' the effect of which would be to impose a new duty upon flour, an item not included in the schedule of duties, and that leave be asked for the committee to sit again."

Mr. HOSKINS was about to address the committee, when

Mr. LACKEY said he thought that the question as to the competency of the committee to deal with the question should be disposed of, before any further discussion took place upon the motion of the hon. member for the Murrumbidgee.

Mr. HOSKINS said that as a matter of courtesy he would gave way to the Treasurer.

After some further discussion, the motion moved by Mr. SAMUEL was carried, and the House resumed.

Mr. LACKEY related the circumstances which had given rise to the point of order, and informed Mr. Speaker that, without anticipating the motion of the hon. member for Murrumbidgee, he had decided that it was competent for the hon. member to move the omission of the word "corn" in the 59th line of the schedule.

Mr. SAMUEL said the hon. member for the Murrumbidgee had moved that the word "corn" before the word "flour," in an item of the tariff should be omitted, and said that his object was to levy a duty upon flour generally. That would in point of fact largely increase the burdens of the people, because, as the item now stood, only a small amount of duty would be received from it, whereas if the hon. member's proposal were carried, a large amount of taxation would be levied. He (Mr. Samuel) apprehended that no one who was not a Minister of the Crown could make such a proposal as that. No imposition of taxation such as that could be made unless it was recommended by the Crown, and done in the way he (Mr. Samuel) was now doing it, in Committee of Ways and Means. The hon. member did not disguise his motive for moving the omission of the word "corn," and he did not think it would be disputed. The words "corn flour," as they now stood, applied only to maizena, but by omitting the word corn, a tax of one penny per lb. would be placed upon flour. He took it the hon. member had no power to move any such amendment.

Mr. MACLEAY had nothing to say against the Chairman's statement of the facts, and he believed the matter stood exactly as that hon. member put it; but the motion put before the Speaker involved something more than the condition of the matter at the time the Chairman left the chair. He had only moved the omission of one word in the line—the word "corn"—and there could be no doubt it was in the power of any hon. member to move the omission of any word in a line, or any number of words. So that in reality the amendment he had proposed did not involve the consequences which the Treasurer seemed to think would necessarily result therefrom. He was quite willing that the Speaker should give his opinion on the whole question, but he contended that he had a right to move the omission of any word in a line, and that any amendment which he intended to propose could not be taken into account or made the subject of a point of order until it was proposed. Such a proposed amendment could not be referred to the Speaker before it was actually proposed. There was no doubt that to omit the word "corn" would to a certain extent change the meaning of the line, which would then impose a charge of 1d. per lb. on flour. He believed it could not be shewn that no one besides a Minister could propose any new tax in committee of Ways and Means. It would be impossible to find any rule of Parliament to that effect; but he thought the appeal to the Speaker had been made too soon. It might be said that it was his (Mr. Macleay's) intention to follow up this amendment by another, but the House could not be cognisant of his intention.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said the object of the hon. member had been avowed, and it was to establish a new tax upon flour generally. No person could propose a new tax who was not a responsible Minister.

Mr. GARRETT said there was no law of Parliament to the effect that no member who was not a Minister should propose a new tax, if the Government said that such a tax was unnecessary. The Government had not stated, with respect to this new charge, that it was unnecessary. He was quite sure that it would be impolitic to allow private members to propose new taxes, but he did not think hon. members could find any rule of Parliament against private members proposing any new tax. He had quoted precedents proving that private members had actually done so. (He proceeded to quote instances in which members of the House of Commons had proposed new taxes, and their motions or amendments had not been ruled out of order.) It was laid down that a member who sought to increase the taxation should move in committee of the whole House but it was not necessary for him to have the consent of the Crown.

Mr. COWPER would beg leave to refer to an authority upon Parliamentary Government, namely "Parliamentary Government in England" which he thought related to the case now submitted for the Speaker's consideration:—"The general question of a revision of the Customs duties having been submitted to the House by the Crown, it is perfectly competent to any member in Committee of the whole House upon the Customs Act, to offer an amendment to a particular rate of duty proposed to be levied either for the increase or diminution of the same; it may even be proposed to insert in the schedule a new rate of duty, provided it relates to an article which is already included therein. And when the House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means to consider of raising supplies for the service of the current year, it is competent for any member to propose another scheme of taxation for the same purpose as a substitute for the Government plan. But a proposition made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Committee of Ways and Means to require license to be taken out by brewers cannot be amended upon the motion of a private member, by extending such licenses to other manufacturers—ironmasters and coal owners—inasmuch as this would be a new and distinct tax, and not the mere increase of a duty upon an article already recommended by the Government for taxation." That, he thought, was a case in point. An hon. member had proposed the omission of the word "corn," to make a new distinct taxation upon an article which the Government had not recommended. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. FORSTER said that it appeared clear that if the hon. member had a right to move the omission of the word "corn," that in consequence it must follow that the word "flour" would be submitted to the committee in a different sense than it was submitted by the Government, and, consequently a new item would be proposed. He submitted that no foundation had been shown for the distinction drawn between a Minister and another member in a committee of Ways and Means. Reference had been made to the apparent analogy between a Committee of Ways and Means and a Committee of Supply; but in a Committee of Supply there was a distinction which was inapplicable to a Committee of Ways and Means. In a Committee of Supply any member could move an item; but the 54th section of the Constitution Act enacted expressly that no resolution or vote shall be passed going towards an appropriation of the revenue. But in a Committee of Supply they were precluded from dealing with these items until recommended by message from the Crown; but even in Committee of Supply the distinction between a Minister and a private member was not drawn.

Mr. SPEAKER said that the distinction between the cases of Supply and Ways and Means was as stated by the hon. member. The rule in supply depended upon the fifty-fourth clause of the Constitution Act, which provided that it was not competent to apply money to any purpose unless recommended by the Crown. The rules in Ways and Means and Supply were generally similar, but inasmuch as the functions of a Committee of Ways and Means were of a larger and more extended character than Supply, the rule could not be so strictly enforced so fully in Supply, especially the restriction imposed by statute under which they sat. So far as the question of technicality was considered, as to whether an hon. member was competent for an hon. member to move the omission of the word "corn" before "flour." There is no difficulty about that, because although the hon. member avows that his intention is by that means to raise a larger amount of revenue than is submitted to the committee by the Government, that intention had not become sufficiently apparent to enable the officer of the House to reject the amendment, even supposing he came to the conclusion that new taxation could not be proposed except by a Minister of the Crown. The intention was not sufficiently apparent, because the hon. member might move something else by which the intention would not be carried out. If the House desired to have his opinion upon the larger question (hear, hear) as to whether it was competent for an hon. member in committee to propose a new tax, he had no objection to stating his view upon the matter as applicable to this case, though he had not had opportunity of giving much consideration to it. He did not think there was any rule to prevent an hon. member diverging from the Government scheme and proposing a new tax. It was not regular or usual in the House of Commons, but he did not think there was a rule of Parliament which absolutely prohibited such a course. He admitted that it would be very objectionable indeed if it were proposed in Committee of Ways and Means, to increase the amount of taxation which was proposed by a Minister, but to propose a new duty did not necessarily imply that. To propose that £100 should be collected on "flour," instead of "corn flour," did not impose any larger burdens upon the people, and the case quoted by the hon. member for Shoalhaven did not seem to him in point, because it was a proposal made by a private member on iron. It then became apparent that in that way no larger burden would be imposed. On the contrary, as a certain amount only was required, the extension of the incidence of the tax to those who would otherwise have been free from it, would lessen the burden on whom it was originally intended to fall. If you extended a tax originally intended for England to Scotland and Ireland you lessened the burden upon England. It was said in this case there was to be no larger amount raised, and so if they extended the duty to persons on whom it was not intended to fall, the amount would be less so far as the persons were concerned who had to pay it. The effect of making this amendment would be to extend the duty to other people, and it would then be in the power of the hon. member to modify it so as to raise only the amount the Treasurer contemplated raising. The hon. member might, therefore, move his amendment, but the disfavour with which motions of this kind were regarded in the House of Commons was shown by the division. Such motions were objectionable for this reason—they seemed to interfere with our theory of responsible government; in many cases there were no rules to guide them, but there were established customs. There was nothing, so far as law was concerned, to prevent the Governor sending a message down to the leader of the Opposition; but such a thing would never be done. A great many of new usages were without the foundation of law; there was no rule of the House of Commons which precluded a private member from making such a motion as this, but the House of Commons would never permit a member not a Minister to propose new taxation. So far as the law was concerned it was a rule that any hon. member could propose any tax provided the amount to be raised by it should not exceed what the responsible Minister declared was necessary for the public service. That seemed to be a constitutional rule. In support of the view he had taken, perhaps hon. members would permit him to read the following passage from May which bore upon the question. "As a proposal grant cannot be increased in Committee of Supply, nor a new grant made, unless recommended by the Crown, so also it appears that a new tax cannot be imposed except with the indirect sanction of the Crown. On the 14th March, 1844, Mr. Howard Elphinstone proposed a Committee of the Whole House to consider the Stamp Acts, with the view of imposing the same amount of probate duty on real estate as was paid on personal property. An objection being taken to this proceeding, the Speaker said that the duty must be considered as imposed for the service of the year, and should therefore be voted in the Committee of Ways and Means; but it ought not to be proposed unless it could be shown that the public service required it. After some discussion, the motion was withdrawn. On the 5th of August, 1859, Mr. Selwyn having gived notice of a resolution for imposing certain stamp duties, of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer approved, the latter agreed to propose it himself in Committee of Ways and Means. In April, 1862, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, having given notice of resolutions in Committee of Ways and Means requiring licenses to be taken out by brewers, Mr. Bass gave notice of an amendment extending such licenses to other manufacturers, ironmasters, and coal owners; but this amendment being held to be inadmissible was not moved. On the 17th February, 1845, Mr. Roebuck moved an amendment in Committee of Ways and Means for extending the income-tax to Ireland, an exceptional course, not supported by precedent and opposed to the principles on which grants are made to the Crown. But this objection does not apply to an amendment by which it is sought to substitute another tax of equivalent amount to that proposed by Ministers, the necessity for new taxation, to a given extent, being declared on behalf of the Crown. Upon these grounds, on the 10th of December, 1852, an amendment to substitute probate and legacy duty on real property for an inhabited house duty was held to be regular. A motion or amendment in committee of Ways and Means must relate to the tax proposed; but, as the functions of that committee are of a more extended character, the rule cannot be so strictly enforced as in the matter of supply." Supposing the hon. member proposed a tax on flour instead of a tax on corn flour, and it was shewn that the tax on flour was more than on corn flour but not larger in amount than the sum required by the whole scheme of the Treasurer, he did not see that there was anything to prevent the hon. member from doing that. There was no doubt that this matter was involved in very much greater doubt than the similar question in Committee of Supply. As far as this particular amendment was concerned, he did not see any reason why it should not proceed to a further stage. The Government went into Committee of Ways and Means to comply with a certain form, but it was not incumbent on the Government to found a bill upon resolutions passed at the instance of a private member.

The committee resumed, and, after some remarks from Mr. MACLEAY and Mr. FLOOD,

The Chairman left the chair and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

MESSAGE.

Mr. SPEAKER said that he had received a message from the Legislative Council returning the Female School of Industry Bill without amendment.

The House adjourned at twenty-three minutes to 1 o'clock until 3 o'clock to-morrow (Friday).

NEW NOTICES.

FRIDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

Mr. Clarke to ask the Secretary for Public Works,—What steps have been taken towards removing obstructions at the entrance of Moruya River, for which purpose £500 was voted last session of Parliament?

Mr. Clarke to ask the Secretary for Public Works,—When the Schedule for Minor Roads will be laid upon the table of this House?

BAPTIST UNION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE annual meeting of delegates was commenced by a devotional service at half-past 9 on Wednesday morning, the Rev. P. Lane presiding.

At 10, the chairman for the past year, the Rev. R. Mason, took the president's chair, and the meeting of delegates was constituted. Representatives were present from the following churches:—Bathurst-street, Harris-street, and Gibson's Rooms, Sydney; Newcastle, Hinton, Bathurst, and Smithfield.

The Union, which had been consummated last year, was confirmed; and the Rev. J. Greenwood, M.A., was elected to fill the office of chairman for the current year.

A vote of thanks to the retiring chairman was passed. The report was then read and adopted. The Church at Moruya was admitted into the Union. A specimen number of a magazine, entitled the *Australian Christian Messenger*, was submitted for adoption by the Union, as their representative organ. The Union accepted it with the responsibilities connected therewith, and appointed the Rev. J. Greenwood, M.A., and the Rev. A. W. Webb as editors, and selected a committee of management, consisting of all ministers connected with the Union and eleven other gentlemen.

A letter was received from the Colonial Missionary Society in connection with the Bathurst-street church, handing over to the Union the balance of funds in hand, and recommending the appropriation of the money to some use kindred to that for which it was at first collected. In accepting the money placed at its disposal, the Union resolved to form a society to be called The New South Wales Baptist Mission Society.

The committee of the Union was authorised to make arrangements for preaching the Gospel in suitable localities.

A committee of inquiry was appointed to gather information respecting properties belonging to the denomination and submit plans for placing them in secure trust at the next annual meeting.

The resignation of Mr. J. H. Knibbs as Treasurer was received, and Mr. J. Waller was appointed in his place. The Rev. A. W. Webb was re-elected as secretary, and the Rev. A. Burdett was nominated as the next chairman.

The Secretary read a letter from the Political Association for the Suppression of Intemperance, inviting the Union to petition Parliament in favour of the Permissive Liquor Bill. It was resolved that a committee be appointed to prepare an address for presentation to the two Houses.

Votes of thanks were accorded to the treasurer and secretary for their services during the past year.

At the evening meeting the Rev. J. Greenwood, M.A., president for the year, took the chair at 7.30. The Rev. J. Meston offered prayer, and the chairman called on the secretary to read the annual report, as follows:—

REPORT OF THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE BAPTIST UNION FOR 1870.

"Your committee, in presenting their report of the year's proceedings, regret that so little can be recorded of a congratulatory character; at the same time they would not fail to recognise with thankfulness to God the increase of elements which, whilst securing the union and consolidation of our denomination, prepares us for the great aggressive work which lies before us as co-workers with our fellow Christians in the evangelisation of this land.

"The year has been, to nearly all the country churches, one of great difficulty. More especially on the Hunter our brethren have felt severely the privations consequent upon the devastating floods with which in the earlier part of the year we were visited. Assistance was privately rendered by the city brethren to these necessitous churches to the extent of their ability.

"We have had to say 'farewell' to one who took part in the formation of the Union, and who, during the brief term of his connection with it, did all in his power to promote its interests—the Rev. J. Voller. Had he been with us at these meetings he would have been, by the nomination of the last annual meeting, the chairman for the year.

"The departure of Mr. Voller has been in a large degree compensated by the advent of his successor, the Rev. J. Greenwood, M.A., and your committee felt that they could not more fitly supply the vacancy in the presidential chair than by nominating him to that position. It is trusted that Mr. Greenwood's connection with the Union will be as pleasing to him as fraught with good to the body at large.

"During the year meetings promotive of the objects of the union were held at Bathurst, though only one of the trio appointed as a deputation from the Union was able to attend them.

"Your committee presents for your approval and acceptance a specimen number of a denominational magazine which it is proposed shall be published monthly, from the commencement of the ensuing year. It is to be hoped that by a hearty co-operation some such representative organ will be sustained amongst our churches.

"For the greater part of the year Smithfield has been supplied by agents selected from the united churches, and your committee recommends the organisation of a preachers' society to open up and supply destitute localities in the neighbourhood of Sydney.

"It is also felt to be desirable that the various properties throughout the colony belonging to the denomination should be put into secure trust, and it is recommended that a 'committee of inquiry' be appointed to investigate this important matter.

"A review of our past history in this land induces your committee to urge the importance of measures being taken to see that qualified men are accredited as ministers of our body, and hopes at no very future date to supply young brethren, in every other sense qualified for ministerial work, those educational advantages which, whilst not held by us to be essential to usefulness, are highly desiderated as important aids.

"Finally, your committee trusts that the deliberations of the Union will be conducted in the spirit of the Master, and that important spiritual results will accrue to all our churches through our brotherly intercourse."

[A report respecting the state of the various churches in connection with the Union was then read.]

The Rev. CHAIRMAN then read his address, which was as follows:—

"Beloved Brethren in the Lord,—I deeply regret the absence from our assemblies to-day, of my friend and predecessor in the ministry of this church, the Rev. James Voller, your chairman-elect for the ensuing year. I know no reason why your committee should have nominated me as his substitute, save the fact of my being his successor in this pulpit. His claim to the confidence of the churches rests upon long service and established character; my claim on the contrary can only be the claim of a stranger to the courtesy and forbearance of Christian brethren, who acknowledge the law of kindness as the law of their lives. Believing that I shall better reciprocate your kindness by accepting than by rejecting the trust which you commit to me, I consent to render you such service as it may be in my power to give. I wish not to evade any fair share of responsibility that may be thrown upon me by the churches you represent, and if my ability to serve you prove upon trial less than you expect, my unwillingness to refuse a request from brethren whom I esteem and love must constitute my claim upon your indulgence and sympathy.

"Let me first, in the name of the Baptist Union of New South Wales, welcome the delegates of the churches to our annual assembly, and in the name of our churches in Sydney especially welcome our brethren from different parts of the colony, and assure them of our warmest regard for themselves and our deepest interest in their work. We meet in the name of Jesus, the representatives of free churches, united by no external authority, but by voluntary allegiance to Him. May his presence be manifest in all our assemblies, His headship recognised in all our proceedings, and may such bestowments of grace and power from on high be given to us now as shall inspire our ministers with new fervour, quicken our churches with new life, and glorify our Immanuel with new honours in extending His righteous and peaceful reign.

"I cannot address you on any special topic as part of Christ's universal Church, without a few words of congratulation upon the growth of public opinion in regard to some fundamental religious principles, and the progress of religious freedom in other lands. The religious gains of the last ten years in England have been immense. The domination of Episcopacy in Ireland had been pronounced by three generations of our greatest statesmen to be one of the foulest blots on the British Statute Book. That blot has now been removed, and the emancipated Church shows already more signs of vitality than during the whole 300 years of her bondage. May she become to Ireland at last, what she has never yet yet been—a real missionary Church. In Scotland and Wales the cry is being raised for a similar boon to be extended to them, or rather a similar right no longer withheld from them. The Anglican Church still strives to stem the tide of progress; but, step by step, she is compelled to recede before it. Her catechism no longer bars the doors of popular education, and her clergy have no longer the power to take from the people the key of knowledge, unless it be used according to their direction. She retains her hold upon the national universities, but the people's Parliament has declared that they must cease to be the monopoly of a sect, and soon these greatest strongholds of mediæval bigotry must surrender. The foremost of British statesmen—foremost in character, and happily foremost in power—has declared himself the foe of religious domination and the friend of religious equality. The schisms of the Establishment are disgusting her warmest admirers; and if her elaborate ritual—the legacy of the imperious will of the last of the Tudors—is proving the high road to Rome, it is also preparing the way for another reformation. Divorced from State control, the Church of England may heal her wounds, correct her abuses, develop her resources, and render possible, for the first time, the realisation of Cavour's great idea of 'a free national Church in a free State.'

"Elsewhere the wheels of progress are moving on as rapidly as in England. Priest-ridden Spain, the delight of the Jesuit and the chosen home of the Inquisition, has at last broken through centuries of obstruction, and declared in favour of religious toleration. The possession of a Bible there no longer dooms a man to prison, and the minister of Jesus Christ can preach the Gospel to the people without a license from Rome. Italy, too, has dared to despise the thunders of the Vatican; in spite of all bulls of excommunication she has marched steadily on to the accomplishment of her unity, and now claims as her own the ancient capital of the world. Even Austria recedes from the championship of Papal repression; Hungary and Poland reject with disdain the recently proclaimed dogma of Infallibility; France, eldest daughter of the Church, is agonised by the throes of a revolution out of which her best friends are hoping to see her emerge purified by a baptism of suffering both from military and Ultramontane despotism; Russia is still emancipating her serfs and elevating her vast millions, who, as they grow in intelligence, must eventually reject the ecclesiastical supremacy of czars and patriarchs, and become free subjects of the one Head of the Church. The world is bright with promise; old despotisms are passing away in old countries, and new lands are being penetrated with holy principles. Missionary enterprises are more vigorous than ever, the Churches are more tolerant of each other than ever, without the sacrifice of mutual convictions, and all round the globe events are ripening for a consummation that shall be an ample recompense for all the conflict and sorrow through which the destiny of our race is being attained.

"There is one dark spot on the otherwise radiant picture—the shadow of that most sanguinary war, whose echoes vibrate across the seas, and call forth expressions of horror and compassion in these distant colonies. It is a reproach to us that, after so many centuries of Christian teaching, two Christian Powers are capable of perpetrating such cruelties; and it cannot be but that the God of Battles, to whom they both appeal, shall render to both according to their deeds. Meanwhile we rest assured of this, that the enemies of the Prince of Peace shall be defeated even by their own weapons; for the objects of God's government of the world are far too precious to be defeated by the ebullitions of human passion. A war so frightfully destructive as this must teach the nations that war is too costly to be lightly declared, and the day cannot be very distant when international law shall wrest the sword from the despot's hand, and determine all conflicting public interests by the principles of justice and equity. May He whose dominion is over all hasten the day!

"From this brief review of the general state of that conflict for God which is going on all round the world, we turn to that part of the field which more especially concerns ourselves. Here in this Southern Hemisphere we seem far removed from those mighty events which thrill the hearts of men everywhere; it seems like a mere outpost that we are stationed to guard, where only skirmishes can occur, while the great critical issues of the struggle are being determined elsewhere. Yet the conflict between good and evil is as real here as in any other part of the world—and courage, fortitude, fidelity to conscience, patience and all the Christian virtues, are as precious here in the sight of God, and as valuable to the people of this colony, as in the midst of the populous communities of Europe. Wrong is wrong wherever it exists, and a victory over it is always worth securing. As soldiers of the Cross we have no choice—our oath of allegiance to Jesus binds us to a life-long struggle with everything that opposes His kingdom wherever it may be; and if we would succeed, the fewer we are the more closely must we cling together. As stragglers, we are almost sure to be cut off one by one; united, we not only secure self-preservation, but we may make our power felt in the very citadel of the enemy. I rejoice, therefore, brethren, on my advent to this colony, to find that our churches are closing up their ranks, ready to support each other in times of need, and stand 'shoulder to shoulder,' like brave men and true, in the exigencies and dangers of the conflict. I come among you ignorant of much of your history, and possibly of the peculiar requirements of your condition; and, therefore, it may not be in my power to address you to-night on the most appropriate subject. As, however, our association for common objects is but recent, and destined to grow, I believe, with the growth of the colony, like that larger Union at home, of which we form part, it seems to me important that all our members be specially invited to consider the basis on which we unite the agencies we are to employ, and the spirit by which we should be inspired.

"1. As to the basis of our Union—it is comprehensive without being indefinite.

"We submit no doctrinal test to our churches as the condition of their association with us. We neither require nor expect absolute uniformity of opinion on these points, respecting which the controversies of renowned theologians were waged in bygone days. We acknowledge one common authority as the rule of faith and practice—the written Word of God; but we refuse to have set up among us any one man, or number of men, as the infallible interpreters of that Word. We hold it to be the duty of every one among us to interpret the Scriptures for himself—by the help of all the light he can obtain from any source, but still according to his own judgment and conscience. The man who will tolerate no difference from his own opinions, who insists upon absolute agreement with himself on all religious questions respecting which he has been able to entertain a notion or acquire a prejudice, and who finds himself unable to believe in the sincerity and conscientiousness of a dissentient, that man is scarcely likely to be, and we do not wish that he should be, at home among our churches. God has filled the world with marvellous variety. There are myriads of different orders of plants and animals, and not only has each order its own peculiar constitution, but each individual in each order has its own specific difference. Every one can see that of all the human countenances he has known, there are no two exactly alike, and everyone confesses that there are no two minds alike; ought we not then to expect the products of mind to be equally various. To require that the worships of religious consciousness should always take the same form is as absurd as to require that nature shall destroy the variety of feature which she has given to the human countenance and make all precisely similar. We were never meant to be merely echoes one of another; earnest thinkers and true believers are sure to agree on many things, but they are as sure to differ on other things; and no man can be true to his God who is false to his conscience. Our fathers had to fight long and hard for the right of private judgment,—we have won it at last; and now that this idol of spurious uniformity, which usurping hierarchies, had set up, lies demolished before the ark of God, the children of the Puritans and Nonconformists are not the men to set up another in its stead. Let it go out then as the utterance of this assembly, that the basis of our Union is comprehensive enough to include many of those divergencies which were once the landmarks of separation between our churches and the barriers to inter-communion; that the disciple of John Calvin and the disciple of James Arminius can meet on common ground, equally welcome where their lives prove that they are disciples of our Lord Jesus Christ. And though we do not meet for controversy, neither do we impose silence on each other; our only limit to the liberty of prophesying is the law of edification. That liberty we extend to everyone who seeks association with us, on the condition of his obedience to its accompanying law.

"We claim no special merit for ourselves as Baptists on account of this comprehensiveness of our basis. It is a merit that we share with many other bodies of Christians. The phases of religious controversy are constantly changing; questions that come up to the surface in one generation are scarcely heard of in the next; matters that were never in dispute at one period become the very centres of conflict at another. The confessions of faith so skilfully drawn up by the early Christian fathers, the theological systems so keenly debated in later times, all served their day. They refuted dangerous errors. They preserved some valuable truths. They stimulated religious thought, and trained faculty in the Church that was available for all the necessary work of society in that day. But the world has outgrown these controversies; they were exhaustive so far as they could be on such subjects, for everything has been said on both sides that can be said, and to recur to them would be only a waste of time. On all sides the churches have rest from these ancient labours, and peace reigns over nearly the entire battle-field of a former age. The conflict is not over, but its phases have changed. New combinations are formed by the powers of darkness, new points of attack are selected, and the army of the living God has had to draw up its ranks afresh to repel the foe and guard the threatened point. It is not the mere outposts that are being attacked now, but the citadel itself. A keen destructive criticism has undertaken to strip Jesus of his divinity, reduce his miracles to the rank of fables, even discredit the story of his life, and in the place of the Divine Leader of the Church leave us at best nothing but a beautiful myth. In reference to this central controversy the position we hold to-day is the one we have ever held. We do not retreat one step in view of the changes of modern thought; we are as firm in our allegiance to our Divine Master, and as united in our witness for him, as in any age that has gone by. Our comprehensiveness has not been purchased by either treachery or cowardice; we are neither ashamed nor afraid to call Jesus Lord. Side by side with other churches that are contending for the faith we take our stand, proud of the name we bear—the name that is above every name—and happy if we may in any way glorify Him. It may be that in this colony we are one of the smallest of the tribes of the Lord, but at any rate we have an existence, we hold a recognised position; deeds have been done by you and your predecessors which are worth remembering, and there are names in the records of your work 'which the Churches will not willingly let die.' We exist then as a distinct body, and the comprehensiveness of our basis must have its limits. There are many points on which we agree with other sections of the Church, but unless there were some on which we differ from them there could be no cause shown for our continued separate existence. Are these differences a sufficient cause for our separate existence? That is a question which is frequently asked, and one which has been frequently debated in the annual assemblies of various sections of Christians. If every difference of opinion—it is said—were to require a distinct denomination for its expression, we should have as many denominations as there are individuals, for every man has some opinion peculiarly his own. To form a single Church, individuals have to leave out of sight many differences for the sake of what they regard as more important; why then should we not carry this process a little further, and put an end at once to sectarian controversy? Possibly the time will come when the Churches will discover a practical solution of that difficulty. It has not come yet, however, and I am one of those who hold that we can serve Christ better as we are than by attempting to force a union that will not be spontaneous and real. There is a real union existing now among the different denominations, the union of sympathy and mutual respect and cooperation in many common objects, and absolute identity in regard to the one great aim of the Church—the salvation of men. If it shall ever be desirable that there be identity of organisation and name, a way for its accomplishment is sure to be opened. But it is worse than useless to force people by resolutions and votes of Synod into associations in which they are not prepared to work together harmoniously. It would be only a repetition of the aspiration for visible uniformity which destroyed the real unity of the primitive Church, and its immediate result would be a repetition of those schisms which fill the pages of ecclesiastical history, the bitterness of which is only now passing away from the Churches of Christendom. We gain nothing by laxity of sentiment as to the obligations of Christian fidelity—we gain much by true Christian charity; but this we can secure far better by mutually respecting each other's conscientiousness, and mutually conceding the right to differ, than by asking from each other concessions of principles that cannot be honestly made. For the sake of our common end, therefore, more than for the sake of our differences, leave the Churches to work side by side, each in its own way, and whatever real gains one makes will be gain for the whole. The real test of the right which any religious body has for separate existence is growth. So long as it has within its vitality sufficient to assimilate others to its character, so long it cannot die. But when this power is lost, no human expedients can keep it alive. Of Churches, as of individuals, our Saviour's rule holds good. 'Every tree that bears fruit he prunes that it may bring forth more fruit. Every tree that beareth not fruit is cut down and cast into the fire.'

"2. Let me speak next in regard to the agencies to be employed; they must be systematic without becoming merely mechanical. There are two opposite mistakes very often made respecting the organizations which the Church adopts for the accomplishment of her ends; on one hand they are unduly decried, and on the other they are unduly exalted. Let the Church be free, say some; don't tie her down by forms and fixed methods that only fetter her freedom and strangle the vigorous spontaneous expression of her inward life. By all means let her be free; but freedom is one thing and disorder is another, and it is possible for superficial observers to confound the two. The freedom of the Church does not consist in a series of spasmodic efforts that die out almost as soon as begun,—starting an enterprise to-day, repenting of it to-morrow; changing it the next day, proving nothing by fair trial, and holding fast nothing save this inveterate habit of fickleness. Everything we have to do must be done in some method; there are both good and bad methods, and in so many varying conditions as those that occur in the life of our Churches, we can learn the best method only by actual trial. Many failures must teach us how to succeed; but having learnt the way, let us keep to it. A bad method persevered in, if it tend at all in the right direction, is better than a constant change of plan. Organised effort we must have—effort that is both combined and sustained; because fitful desultory effort wastes our strength, discourages our Churches, and fails to attain the ends which it contemplates. The God of Nature is both orderly and systematic in His works; He has organised everything; the whole universe is a system of worlds; the very molecule of matter, which, in comparison with vegetable and animal organs, we term inorganic, has its own special organization, its atomic law, its attraction of cohesion, its gravitation, yet in all the Creator's works, there is a beautiful variety and spontaneity. Let our works be like His, organised and combined without sacrificing individuality; the greatest maximum of the strength which is derived from union, with the least possible minimum of resistance from the friction of machinery. The substitution of mere officialism, automatic and irresponsible, for direct personal effort in Christian work, is to be avoided by all means. Better even the fitful, lawless, undirected energies of a Church where everyone does what is right in his own eyes,—though it be wrong in the eyes of many of his neighbours, and sometimes wrong in the sight of God too—than the lifeless routine of a stiff and formal officialism that lets souls perish while it is framing resolutions and passing votes of thanks. We may form societies, adopt plans, write reports, and establish all sorts of ecclesiastical machinery; but if we expect the mere machinery to do the work for us, we shall be for ever disappointed. The regeneration of the world must be wrought out by living men and women bringing the principles of their own spiritual life into direct contact with their fellow men. It is a living Church, not dead machinery, the rules of societies, and the proceedings of committees that shall quicken and renovate the world. I say not that our Churches have given us too much organization; but I say they are sadly too much prone to commute their Master's claim upon their personal service to a mere money payment, and the substitutionary service by societies. I say not abandon any of our tried agencies and approved institutions, but I say trust less to the mere agency for vital results, and use it only as a vehicle of personal bond of sympathy. And if anywhere we have the consciousness of failure or unsatisfactory progress, let it not be taken for granted that the special organisation concerned is at fault and must be demolished or reformed, but let us rather ask whether the fault be not in ourselves. Organization we must have—simple, flexible, adapted to its object, capable of being modified by the special needs of time and place; but it must be quickened by the living sympathies and prayers of the Church: for unless God breathe into it the breath of life it will never become a living soul.

"3. Finally, in regard to the spirit of our work—it must be that of the Master whom we serve.

"With what lofty and holy purpose was he filled? With what profound and tender passion he beheld the multitude scattered abroad like sheep without a shepherd. How heavily did the burden of Jerusalem's sin press upon his heart when his tears fell on the Mount of Olives for the doomed city which was lying at his feet! The one steadfast aim of his life was to save perishing men. Nothing could make him swerve from that. The kingdoms of the world in all their glory, the possibility of founding a universal empire, with Jerusalem for its capital and himself for its head; the attractions of fascinating pleasures, the malicious persecution of inveterate foes, the utter unworthiness of those with whom, and for whom, he laboured, the burden of toil which was upon him, the agony of soul that often overwhelmed him, the final and inevitable pros-

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...of death that was before him from the beginning—even death on the cross—all failed to drive him from this steadfast purpose of his soul. O, for more of the spirit of the Master. The Churches are languishing for want of this, and there is nothing that can supply its place. Splendid buildings, exquisite music, powerful eloquence, immense erudition, may be the results or the accompaniments of a consecrated holy fervour, but they never can be a substitute for it. Denominational zeal may be pure and sacred, but if it seek nothing more than the spread of the connection and the triumph of a sect, it is only the selfish vainglorious pride of a human propagandism. Our denominations exist to save souls, they can have no higher end, for that is the object for which Jesus lived, and for which he constituted His Church; and if they fail in that they fail utterly and altogether. If the chief end be not accomplished, I care not whatever else is or is not. Perish the denomination if thereby Christ can be glorified. Unless we are willing to lose ourselves for Christ's sake we shall never find our true success. Selfish partisanship and despicable sectarian jealousies have always been in the way of real prosperity, and unless a baptism of fire from on high shall burn it out of our Churches, we may dream of a glorious millennium as ardently as we please, but we shall never have anything except the dream. It is for the Master in heaven we are labouring, not for the Baptist Union, and if we take with us the assurance that we have a commission from Him it will dignify every office we fill and every duty we discharge. Follow the footsteps of the Church wherever you will, and you will find that the men who have been most successful were men who most resembled their Lord in holy evangelistic zeal. They kindled the enthusiasm of their fellow-workers where their own was kindled, in communion with him whose love for lost sinners burns with a quenchless flame. And if they became the founders of religious bodies it was not because their main aim was to perpetuate their own names on earth; but because they honoured their Master and sought 'first the kingdom and righteousness of God.' Brethren, let us seek for ourselves and our Churches a new baptism of the Holy Ghost and of fire. If we are determined to give the Gospel to our fellowmen, and do it for Christ's sake; do it because we show His love to them, and feel the power of His love for us, neither the smallness of our number, nor the weakness of our churches, nor the distance which separates us, nor the difficulties of communication, nor disastrous floods, nor doubtful seasons, nor all other causes combined, can prevent our doing a great work for Him in this our adopted country. 'Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword. Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors through Him that loved us. For I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord.'"

The Rev. D. Fenwick proposed, Rev. R. Morton seconded, and Rev. A. W. Webb supported a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his address, which was carried by acclamation. The meeting closed with prayer.

THURSDAY.

The delegates and friends met at half-past 9 o'clock for prayer in Bathurst-street Church; Rev. Dr. Fenwick presiding.

At 10 the Rev. J. Greenwood, M.A., took the chair, and called on the Rev. A. Burdett to read a paper on "The Chief End of the Christian Ministry." A discussion ensued, in which the Revs. Messrs. Morton, Fenwick, and Webb, and Messrs. Mills and Knibbs took part.

In the absence of the Rev. J. T. Hinton, the Secretary read his paper, which had been forwarded by post, on "Church Organization." In the subsequent discussion the Revs. Messrs. Morton and Webb, and Messrs. Bubb and Knibbs took part.

Mr. J. H. Palmer then read a paper on "The Sunday School," which was discussed by Rev. A. Burdett and Mr. Knibbs.

Votes of thanks were recorded to each of the three gentlemen for their valuable papers. At 1.30 a number of friends sat down with the ministers and delegates for luncheon, which was provided in the adjoining schoolroom.

At 3 the delegates met for adjourned business. It was resolved, to defer the consideration of the reorganisation of the Auxiliary to the Baptist Missionary Society till next year, meantime the treasurer was instructed to transmit the sum in hand to the treasurer of the Parent Society.

The report of the committee appointed to draw up a basis for a Home Mission Society was read by Mr. J. H. Knibbs. It was resolved,—"1. That we do now form a Home Mission Society. 2. That the Committee of the Union be the Committee of the New South Wales Baptist Home Mission. 3. That the Committee be empowered to collect funds and employ them in securing such agencies as they may deem to be suitable, and in such localities as they think best."

The time and place of the next Half-yearly meetings were fixed, and a vote of thanks accorded to the ladies who interested themselves in providing the luncheon. At 7.30 a United Communion Service was held, in which the Revs. J. Greenwood, A. Burdett, A. W. Webb, R. Morton, T. Lane, G. Sheppard and D. Fenwick took part.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—November 24.

New England (s.), 260 tons, Captain Muir, from Grafton 22nd instant. Passengers—Mrs. Hobberton, Misses Reeves (2), Messrs. T. Bawden, T. Page, Bamfield, Crook, Patter, and 10 in the steerage. C. and N. E. Co., agents.

Florence Irving (s.), 383 tons, Captain Milman, from Brisbane. Passengers—Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Stirling and 2 children, Messrs. Manning, Keswick, Remmington, Thomas, Westgarth, Alexandra, Green, and 17 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Fire King (s.), 171 tons, Captain Hersee from the Manning River. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Board, Messrs. Crofton, Duff, and 5 in the steerage. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

Agnes Irving (s.), 400 tons, Captain Creer, from Grafton 22nd instant. Passengers—Miss Haughton, Messrs. Whitehead, Parker, Enway, Gleadow, Schoning, and 8 in the steerage. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

Gulnare, schooner, 180 tons, Captain Cook, from the South Sea Islands. Passengers—Miss Underwood, Masters Underwood (2). Ferguson and Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—November 24.

Gem, for Brisbane.
Restless, for Melbourne.
Fanny Fisher, for a whaling voyage.
Leichardt (s.), for Maryborough.
Macedon (s.), for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—November 25.

Florence Irving (s.), for Brisbane.

CLEARANCES.—November 24.

Macedon (s.), 532 tons, Captain Paine, for Melbourne. Passengers—Captain Tonner, Masters Baylis (2), Mr. Ilbeinston, Miss M'Illick, Mr. and Mrs. Sims, Messrs. Lyall, Baylis, Wallis, Hutchinson, Templar, King, and 22 in the steerage.

Leichardt (s.), 272 tons, Captain Fitzsimons, for Maryborough. Passengers—Mrs. Pountney, Mr. H. W. Morgan, and 3 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—November 24.

Esther, Terrigal Jack, from Brisbane Water, with 16,000 feet timber; Helen, from the Richmond River, with 44,000 feet cedar; Brothers, Star of the East, from Broken Bay, with 35 tons wood; Scotia, Dart, Drover, Alert, from Newcastle, with 750 tons coal; Maid of Australia, from the Hawkesbury, with 500 bushels maize, 20,000 shingles, 2 coops poultry, 10 cases eggs, 2 pigs; Agenoria, from Gerringong, with 105 kegs butter, 12 cases eggs, 3 coops poultry, 20 hides, 10 bundles skins, 3 bags bacon, 1500 feet cedar, 25 pigs, 5 calves; Morpeth (s.), from the Hunter River, with 34 bales wool, 131 bales hay, 10 casks tallow, 45 bags bones, 6000 horns, 4 coops poultry, 10 bags onions, 4 baskets prawns, 34 hides, 11 horses, 3 cases eggs, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—November 24.

Walrus, for Richmond River; Star of the East, Brothers, for Broken Bay; Terrigal Jack, All Serene, Esther, for Brisbane Water; Maid of Erin, Maid of Australia, for the Hawkesbury; Surprise, Isabella, Hercules, Scotia, Alert, Drover, for Newcastle; Enterprise, for Jervis Bay; Agenoria, for Gerringong.

IMPORTS.—November 24.

Florence Irving (s.), from Brisbane: 27 bales wool, G. King; 28 bales wool, 6 bales skins, Mort and Co.; 48 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 128 hides, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 20 bales wool, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 9 cases fruit, Herrod; 6 cases, Woodward; 6 cases, M'Keown; 3 cases, P. James; 117 oz. gold, A. J. S. Bank; 4 cases pineapples, Hargraves; 5 cases cucumbers, Myers; 7 cases empty jars, Elliott, Brothers; 1 parcel tobacco, Sutton; 5 cases fruit, Griffiths; 11 cases fruit, Johnson; 86 pieces pine, Order.

Gulnare, from South Sea Islands: 20 tuns black oil, 5 tuns cocoanut oil, Ferguson.

EXPORTS.—November 24.

Balclutha (s.), for Rockhampton; 231 coils wire, I. E. Ives; 2 packages cigars, 11 packages tobacco, 9 cases vestas, 18 packages, Jacobs and Co.; 20 packages, F. H. Trouton; 26 bags sugar, 61 packages, J. Fraser and Co.; 7 bags sugar, 2 packages, J. R. Love; 15 bags sugar, 11 packages, H. P. Palser; 48 packages, J. Hughes; 14 packages, Hoffnung and Co.; 7 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 1 case, W. Macdonald and Co.; 1 cask, J. R. Love; 1 case, Hardie and Mitchell; 12 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 2 packages leather, W. G. Yeates; 2 packages, Myers and Cantor; 30 bars iron, 20 cart boxes, 12 axle blocks, 89 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 14 bags potatoes, 1 keg butter, Ross and Co.; 2 packages, Myers and Solomon; 1 cask, Jones and Flanagan; 1 case, Butler, Brothers; 2 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 2 cases, M. A. Neill; 2 cases, Davis; 5 packages, Alderson and Sons; 1 package, T. W. Eady; 4 packages, W. S. Friend and Co.; 17 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 25 cases fruit, J. Pope; 1 case, A. J. Watt and Co.; 1 case, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 5 cases fruit, C. B. Bond; 1 package, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 3 horses, Dr. Haylock; 1 package, Towns and Co.; 10 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 3 packages, G. Bolus and Son; 2 bales leather, Wright, Davenport, and Co.; 6 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 1 package boots, M'Murtie; 37 bags maize, 13 cheeses, R. Elliott.

City of Adelaide (s.), for Melbourne: 250 boxes tea, 2 cases, Towns and Co.; 11 boxes tobacco, Jacobs and Co.; 4 cases, W. and S. Gardiner; 4 packages, F. H. Trouton; 1 case, Elvy and Co.; 15 casks, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 8 cases acid, Franck, Brothers; 1 case, Torning; 4 cases fruit, E. Nixon; 6 cases fruit, Tin Wah; 167 cases fruit, J. M'Roberts; 49 cases fruit, P. Cullen; 30 cases fruit, L. Hay; 27 cases fruit, P. James; 58 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 65 cases fruit, 9 bags oysters, Jones and Flanagan; 24 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 4 bags oats, De Mestre; 1 case, S. Hebblewhite; 1 horse, Whitehead; 2 packages, Parcel Delivery Co.; 185 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 23 cases fruit, J. Brown; 1 case, Tornaghi; 20 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 2 cases, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 153 bags maize, C. and R. R. Co.; 56 bags maize, R. Campbell; 114 bags maize, Napper and See.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—
For Hongkong.—By the Sea Shell, this day, at 6 p.m.
For Loma Loma (Fiji).—By the Tiu Lau, this day, at 6 p.m.
For Brisbane.—By the Florence Irving (s.), this day, at 5.30 p.m.

Custom-House.—Entered Outwards, November 24: Reconnaissance, barque, 208 tons, Captain Watson, for Fiji and Friendly Islands; Florence Irving (s.), 347 tons, Captain Milman, for Brisbane.

The following ships are now alongside the Circular Wharf, either discharging their inward cargoes, or loading for London:—The Lord Warden, Nourmahal, William Duthie, Duke of Sutherland, Earl Dalhousie, Dunbar Castle, Ann Duthie, Resolute, Escondar, John Duthie, La Hogue, Sarah Grice, Martha Birnie.

The New England (s.) left Grafton at noon on the 22nd instant; crossed the bar at 6.15 a.m. on the 23rd, and arrived in Sydney at 5.30 p.m. on the 24th. Experienced light S. and E. winds during the first part of the passage; middle part, strong southerly and westerly, with heavy southerly sea, and light easterly breezes and heavy sea, the remainder of the passage. Her cargo comprises 1100 bags maize, 150 hides, 200 bunches bananas, 6 cases eggs, 1 coop poultry, and sundries. Passed the City of Brisbane off the Bellinger Peak, and the Blackbird off Smoky Cape. When the New England (s.) left the Clarence River, Mr. T. Fisher was engaged discharging the cargo of the brig Sarah, wrecked on the beach, and it was expected that he would be successful in saving the most of it.

The schooner Restless, from Newcastle, bound to Melbourne, which put into port on Wednesday windbound, resumed her voyage yesterday.

The steamers Macedon, for Melbourne; and Leichhardt, for Maryborough, took their departure yesterday afternoon.

The Fire King (s.) crossed the Manning River bar at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, and arrived in Sydney at 5 a.m. on Thursday, having had S. and S.E. winds throughout the passage. Her cargo consists of 700 bags maize, 40 bags lime, 200 sides bacon, 150 bags oysters, 8 coops fowls, 12 cases eggs and sundries. The Gorilla was up the river. Passed the schooner Undaunted lying at anchor in Seal Rock Bay.

The Agnes Irving (s.) left Grafton on Tuesday, 22nd instant, at noon, crossed the bar on Wednesday, 23rd, at 8.15 a.m., and arrived in Sydney on Thursday, 24th, at 2.30 p.m. She experienced variable winds and fine weather during the passage. On Wednesday at 8 a.m., the schooner Macquarie, Galatea, and Eliza Firth, crossed the Clarence bar outwards; same day, at 5.30 p.m., passed steamer Blackbird abreast Smoky Cape bound north. The Agnes Irving brings the following cargo:—542 cases meat, 123 hides, 8 casks tallow, 32 bags maize, 5 cases eggs, and sundries.

The Florence Irving (s.) left Brisbane at 8.10 a.m. on Tuesday, 22nd instant, came out by South Passage at noon; passed Cape Byron at 8 p.m. same day; passed Smoky Cape at 12.30 p.m. on Wednesday, and Port Macquarie at 4.30 p.m.; Crowdy Head at 7.30 p.m., and Seal Rock Point at midnight; passed Port Stephens at 2.45 a.m. on Thursday; entered Sydney Heads at 12.30 p.m., and berthed at Company's wharf at 1.15 p.m. During the first part of the passage she experienced fine weather, latter part heavy sea from the southward, with rain.

The schooner Gulnare, which arrived yesterday from the South Sea Islands, sailed from Aneiteum (New Hebrides) on the 8th November, and touched the following day at Murray's Island. She reports fine winds and favourable weather until nearing this coast on the 17th instant, when she experienced a very heavy easterly gale. The John Williams, missionary vessel, left Aneiteum on the 5th November, bound for Tanna; and on Sunday, the 20th instant, the schooner Settlers' Friend was spoken. She was from Cleveland Bay, bound to Sydney.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

November 23.—Verulam, barque, Whiting, from Adelaide.
November 23.—Frowning Beauty, barque, Harrison, from Wellington.

DEPARTURE.

November 23.—Ballina (s.), for Grafton.

COASTER INWARDS.

November 23.—Lady Emma, from Sydney.

RICHMOND RIVER.

ARRIVALS.

November 10.—Schoolboy, from Sydney.
November 11.—Wallaby, from Sydney.
November 13.—Welcome Home, from Sydney.

GLADSTONE.

ARRIVAL.

November 19.—Amy Robsart, from Mackay to Sydney, put in through stress of weather.

DEPARTURE.

November 19.—Amy Robsart, resumed her voyage.

KEPPEL BAY.

ARRIVALS.

November 19.—Royal Dane, from London; Circe, from Sydney.

TOWNSVILLE.

ARRIVAL.

November 20.—Royal Duke, from Sydney.

BRISBANE.

DEPARTURES.

November 20.—Exonia, for Newcastle; Indus, for London.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—November 24.

32 cases iron castings, Bailby and Scott
9 cases sulphuric acid, E. Row and Co.
15 packages shipchandlery, 10 cases wine, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.
20 packages brandy, 1100 cases geneva, 5 cases salts, 2 cases sherbert, 2 cases peel, 34 packages oilstores, D. Cohen and Co.
25 packages chains, 781 camp ovens and covers, 142 iron pots, 40 cases galvanized iron, 112 bundles tubes, 21 packages hardware, Lassetter and Co.
1 case capsules, Smith, Brothers, and Co.
9 cases cigars, 1 case perfumery, Jacobs and Co.
600 sash weights, 12 packages hardware, J. Plummer
1 package gratings, Mort's Dock Company
113 pieces timber, A. S. Webster
1 case cloth, Ford, Adams, and Co.
48 kegs nails, 2 casks ink, 51 packages paper, 1 case music, F. Macnab and Co.
13 packages apothecaries' wares, F. Senior
33 cases provisions, 58 cases oilstores, H. P. Palser
32 cases provisions, 5 cases gelatine, 40 cases salad oil, 50 cases castor oil, 2 cases pepper, 25 cases sauce, 19 cases jellies, 20 cases capers, 45 cases pickles, 3 cases vinegar, A. Fairfax and Co.
1 case taps, A. Chisholm
1 case books, S. Goold
85 cases cheese, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome
15 cases pickles, N. J. Crocker and Co.
575 boxes glass, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
12 hopper waggons, H. Moore
124 cases oilstores, 12 cases currants, J. Gregg
107 sacks salt, 79 cases oilstores, J. Lee and Co.
10 hogsheads whisky, 300 cases beer, 100 cases sardines, 31 cases dried fruits, 37 cases confectionery, 80 cases jams, 100 cases fruits, J. Fraser and Co.
200 casks cement, 76 packages galvanized ironware, 11 packages hardware, W. Cary
4 cases tinctures, W. Lipscomb
40 boxes candles, 67 packages oilstores, Peate and Harcourt
15 packages dried fruits, 3 cases confectionery, 8 cases oilstores, Barker and Co.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

November 23.—Talisman, from Batavia.
November 24.—Tararua (s.), from New Zealand.

DEPARTURES.

November 23.—Ann, Randolph, for Newcastle; Geelong (s.), Lady Young (s.), for Sydney.
November 24.—Scotia, Ocean Bride, Sarah and Ann, for Newcastle.

BRISBANE.

DEPARTURE.

November 23.—Harmodius, from London.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Nov. 24.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	E.N.E.	Moderate and ditto.
	5 p.m.	E.N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

November 24.

	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
Queensland.		
Cardwell	Calm. Fine	
Townsville	ESE. Fine	
Bowen	SE. Fine	
Port Mackay	SE. Cloudy	
Clermont	Calm. Cloudy	
Waverley	Calm. Fine	
Nebo	Calm Cloudy	
Rockhampton	Calm. Fine	
Hawkwood	E. Fine	
Maryborough	W. Fine	
Gayndah	Calm. Fine	
Roma	Calm. Fine	
Brisbane	SW. Fine	
Toowoomba	S. Fine	
N. S. Wales.		
Tenterfield	E. Fine	Calm. Fine
Grafton	SE. Fine	NE., light. Fine
Clarence Heads	Calm. Cloudy	NE., light. Fine
Glen Innes	W. Fine	W. Fine
Inverell	W. Fine	W. Fine
Port Macquarie	W. Fine	E. Fine
West Kempsey	W. Fine	SE. Fine
Armidale	E. Fine	W. Fine, warm
Tamworth	Calm. Fine	NE., light. Fine
Gunnedah	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Narrabri	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Muswellbrook	Calm. Fine.	SW. Fine
Murrurundi	W. Fine	Calm. Fine
Singleton	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Maitland	W. Fine, clear	W. Fine
Port Stephens	SW., light. Fine	SW., light. Fine
Newcastle	S. Fine. Little sea	ENE., light. Fine
Barrenjuie	Calm. Fine	ENE. Fine
Windsor	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Sydney	W. Fine	ENE. Fine
South Head	SW. Fine. Little sea	E. Fine. Little sea
Wollongong	S. Fine	NE. Fine
Kiama	Calm. Fine	NE. Fine
Jervis Bay	Calm. Fine	E., light. Fine
Goulburn	W. Fine	W. Fine
Braidwood	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Araluen	Calm. Fine	SE. Cloudy
Moruya	Calm. Fine	SE. Cloudy
Queanbeyan	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Bombala	W. Fine	Calm. Fine
Cooma	SW. Fine	S. Fine
Eden	SSW. Fine	E. by N. Fine
Yass	Calm. Fine	S. Fine
Gundagai	N. Fine	NW. Fine
Tumut	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Kiandra	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Albury	W., moderate. Fine	SW., light. Fine
Mount Victoria	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Bathurst	W. Fine	S. Fine
Mudgee	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Cassilis	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Merriwa	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Wellington	Calm. Fine	E. Fine
Dubbo	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Orange	S. Fine	S. Fine
Forbes	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Grenfell	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Young	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Urana	Calm. Fine	NW. Fine
Deniliquin	SSW. Fine	NW. Fine
Hay	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Moulamein	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Balranald	Calm. Fine	NNE. Fine
Euston	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Wentworth	SE. Fine	SE. Fine.
Victoria.		
Melbourne	SW. Cloudy	
Queenscliff	N. Fine	
Cape Schank	W. Fine	
Cape Otway	W. Fine	
Portland	SW. Cloudy	
S. Australia.		
Guichen Bay	Calm. Fine	
Adelaide	NE. Fine	
M'Donnell Bay	SW. Fine	

READING OF BAROMETER AND THERMOMETER, 9 A.M.

Barometer.—Melbourne, 30·109; Queenscliff, 30·107; Cape Schank, 29·856; Guichen Bay, 30·034; Adelaide, 29·876.

Thermometer.—Melbourne, 62·539; Cape Schank, 60·2; Guichen Bay, 69·; Adelaide, 75·.

Large and Important Sale of Wines, Spirits, Oilmen's Stores, Sugars, Fruits, &c.—R. F. Stubbs and Co. direct attention to their sale, at the rooms, this day, at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10 h. 4 m. 46 s.
Magnetic variation 9° 35' 50" East. 5th October, 1870.
The time Ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1 h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32 Faht., and to Mean Sea Level.
Velocity of Wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force deduced from velocity.
Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches.
Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy Sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

November 23rd, 1870. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Velocity.	Wind Force.	Cloudy Sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·767	66·9	55	SW.	10	0·5	6	0·00	6·0
P.M. 3	·792	65·6	63	ENE.	9	0·4	10		
" 9	·979	66·0	87	ESE.	2	0·0	10		4·5
Mean	29·846	64·2	68·3		7	0·3	8·7		5·3

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·213

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 70·5 | Sun—maximum.................115·7
Minimum .... 77·4 | Grass—minimum .... 53·8

Thermometer with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 189·0 at 12·45 p.m.

Temperature of sea water, 5 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m. 68·5.

Total rainfall from January 1st to November 24th=55·85 inches. Annual average of the preceding eleven years = 49·81 inches.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR NOVEMBER 25th, 1870.

Object.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Phases of the Moon.	
Sun	4.45	6.49	Full Moon	8th
Moon	6.51 a.m.	8.59 p.m.	Last quarter	16th
Mercury	4.53 a.m.	6·52 p.m.	New Moon	23rd
Venus	4.41 a.m.	6.28 p.m.	First quarter	30th
Mars	1·12 a.m.	12.28 p.m.		
Jupiter	8.27 p.m.	6.13 a.m.	Moon's age, 2·0 days.	
Saturn	6.32 a.m.	8.38 p.m.		

High water at Fort Denison, a.m. 9h. 43m.; p.m., 10h. 7m.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS,

arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.
Only eight of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

Stations.	Distance from coast in miles.	Height above sea in feet.	Barometer.	Tempera. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Max.	Min.	Rain in inches.
			At 9 A.M.—Nov. 24, 1870.					For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.		
Tenterfld.	85		—	—	—	ENE.	4·0	68·3	54·5	0·00
Narrabri	182		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	85·4	—	0·00
Armidale	82	3278	29·822	61·0	—	E.	4·0	70·2	46·1	—
P. M'Quarie	0		—	—	—	W.	1·0	74·0	59·3	0·00
Murrurundi	113	1050	—	—	—	W.	—	—	—	0·05
Cassilis	140		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	—	45·2	0·00
Dubbo	230		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	71·9	—	0·00
Mus'elbr'k	96		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	69·8	54·3	0·00
Mudgee	120		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	71·0	39·0	0·00
W. Mait'd.	16		—	—	—	W.	4·0	87·1	57·4	0·15
Newcastle.	1	109	30·062	70·7	69	NW.	1·0	72·5	54·3	0·95
Orange	132	2891	—	—	—	S.	4·0	63·3	47·2	0·00
Bathurst	100	2333	30·270	67·0	52	W.	1·0	83·0	39·0	0·00
Sydney	5	155	30·045	65·0	67	W.	0·5	76·5	54·9	0·31
Wentw'rth	520		—	—	—	SE.	0·1	79·1	—	0.00
Goulburn	57	2129	30·107	60·6	52	W.	0·4	67·8	41·3	0·17
Deniliquin	278	410	30·168	67·0	60	SSW.	1·0	72·1	49·7	0·00
Kiandra	84	4640	30·233	48·2	67	Calm	0·0	54·2	32·5	0·00
Eden	0	107	29·917	70·7	51	Calm	0·0	74·0	51·1	0·02

H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1870.

In the Legislative Council, yesterday,

Mr. Salomons laid on the table additional regulations under the Crown Lands Alienation and Occupation Acts of 1861, and a general abstract of bank liabilities and assets for the quarter ending the 30th September last.

In answer to a question, Mr. Salomons said the Government had neither made application, nor did they intend to make application to the Imperial Government for a regiment of her Majesty's Infantry, to be stationed on service in New South Wales, at an expense to be borne by the colony. The correspondence on this subject already before Parliament would explain why such an application was not made.

The proceedings in reference to the Liability of Mining Partnerships Limitation Act Amendment Bill were resumed at the point where they were interrupted for want of a quorum on the 10th instant. The House being then counted out while in division, the House now proceeded to divide, when the second reading was carried by 12 to 3.

The Sydney Female School of Industry Removal Bill was read a second time.

Mr. Docker moved for returns relative to appropriations for 1869, amounting to £100,000, estimated as not likely to be required, showing the authorisation, the works or services, the purposes to which it was intended to apply the funds, &c.

It was stated by Mr. Salomons that there was no objection on the part of the Government to the motion, but Mr. A. Campbell contended that he ought to give a pledge that the returns would be furnished.

Mr. Deas Thomson regretted that this question had been raised, as if the House ordered the returns it was the duty of the Government to comply.

Mr. Salomons declined to say whether the returns would be furnished, as it was an insult to the House to question the intentions of the Government in case of an order like this.

The motion was agreed to.

St. Andrew's Cathedral Close Act Amendment Bill passed through committee, and was reported without amendment.

The House at 10 minutes past 5 o'clock, adjourned to Wednesday next.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

The bill to verbally amend the Audit Act of 1870 was read a third time and passed.

The petitions from William Emery and John Byron were ordered to be printed.

The House went into Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Samuel, in answer to questions, said that he expected the revenue under the present tariff would be about the same as that which had been estimated under the original proposal; and that he expected to get £750,000 from specific duties, and £120,000 from the ad valorem duties.

Mr. Farnell did not think the revenue under the proposed tariff would be sufficient to meet the expenditure of 1871, which was larger than it had been in any year since responsible government. The deficit would be so great that whoever was Treasurer next year would have to come to Parliament to authorise farther taxation.

Mr. Lloyd believed the House would not allow the Government to go on with half a scheme, as hon. members would never permit them, after all their promises, to fall back upon the ad valorem duties. The state of circumstances was now very different from what it had ever been before, and never since the advent of responsible government had they been in a similar position. In the first place the whole of the £450,000 of tailings loan had been sent home to England and sold, although the Treasurer had expressly declared that they were sent only to comply with a rule of the Stock Exchange, whilst he had given instructions that £127,000 of the amount should be cancelled, being for purposes not required. In the next place, after having from the first moment of taking office declared his intention to abolish the ad valorem duties, the Treasurer now proposed to re-establish them. Altogether, the question assumed so different an aspect that he thought the Government ought not to be allowed to go on until after the opinion of the House had been obtained upon the conduct of the Government. At all events, he promised that, if nobody else moved in the matter, he would himself next week table a motion censuring the Government for continuing the ad valorem duties.

Mr. Flood would vote for any censure upon the Government that was moved, and conceived that to be the best and only means of dealing with them.

Mr. King begged hon. members to go on with the business, and not to waste further time by speaking.

Mr. Church moved the reduction of the proposed duty on ale in wood from 6d. to 3d.; and after some debate the amendment was negatived by 38 to 7.

Mr. Wilson moved the omission of the proposed duty of 1d. per lb. on almonds in shell; and after a brief discussion the omission was negatived by 27 to 13.

On the motion of Mr. Samuel, the proposed duty on shelled almonds was reduced from 2d. to 1d. per lb.

Mr. Lloyd moved the omission of the proposed duty of 20s. per ton on alum. This was negatived, after a few remarks, by a majority of 24 to 9.

Sir James Martin moved the omission of the proposed duty of 2s. 6d. each on firearms, pointing out that there was a great inequality of value in these articles, and that consequently the duty would be excessively high in some cases and absurdly low in others.

Mr. Samuel pointed out that in fixing these duties he had not been guided by any ad valorem principle, and that they were imposed upon articles of the same kind without any reference to value. If the objection were a valid one, then it would hold good against every item in the schedule.

A somewhat lengthy discussion ensued, being principally directed to the relative merits of the ad valorem and specific duties, and the cases to which the one or the other was applicable, the omission being ultimately carried by a majority of 25 to 23.

On the motion of Mr. Samuel, the proposed duty on arrowroot was reduced to 1d.

The omission of the duty of 2s. per cwt. on arsenic, moved by Mr. Lloyd, was negatived by 34 to 13.

Sir James Martin moved the omission of the duty of 2s. per cwt. on iron bedsteads, the same arguments applying in this as in the former case. This was negatived by 25 to 24.

The omission of the duty 3s. per cwt. on brass and brass manufactures, moved by Sir James Martin, was, after a brief discussion, carried by the casting vote of the Chairman, the numbers being 25 to 25; and the omission of 40s. per pair of wheels on carriages was lost by 25 to 23.

On the motion of Mr. Church, the duty on chicory, cocoa, and coffee was reduced from 3d. to 2d. per lb.; and on the motion of Mr. Piddington, the duty on chocolate was reduced from 3d. to 2d. per lb.

The omission of a duty of 3s. per cwt. on copper manufactures not otherwise described, moved by Sir James Martin, was carried by 30 to 15.

Mr. Macleay moved the alteration of the line "Corn flour, per lb. 1d."; so as to read "Flour per ton 20s." and, before speaking in favour of his proposal, proceeded to read from parliamentary authorities to show that he was perfectly in order in moving an increase in the amount proposed by the Government, although he admitted that the step he was taking was an unusual one.

After some remarks from hon. members, the Chairman ruled that it was not competent to move increased taxation, or to submit a new item of taxation.

Mr. Macleay moved that the chairman leave the chair, and report the point of order to the Speaker. After some discussion this motion was withdrawn, and Mr. Macleay then moved that the word "corn" be omitted from before "flour," with the view, as he confessed, of carrying out protectionist principles, and putting 20s. a ton duty on flour for the encouragement of our agricultural population. He spoke at some length in favour of such a proposal, and of the benefit which the impost would bestow upon our now struggling farmers.

Mr. Wilson objected that the mover could not do in an indirect way that which the chairman had ruled to be out of order if done in a direct manner.

Mr. Lackey, after some debate had ensued, was of opinion that as now moved, the amendment was quite in order, being a specific amendment on a substantive motion.

Mr. Lloyd thought the point had better be referred to the Speaker.

After some remarks from hon. members, Mr. Samuel said he should vote against the proposition of Mr. Macleay if it were put. But he thought it could not be put, and he would therefore desire that the point should be referred to the Speaker.

Mr. Driver believed that if the proposal of Mr. Macleay were adopted, not only would the Government obtain revenue, but they would confer a benefit on the free-selectors, and enable them to pay up the balances due on their purchases. It was no use to induce people to settle on our lands unless some such encouragement as this was given to our producers.

Mr. Samuel moved a distinct resolution, referring the matter to the Speaker.

This was carried, the House resumed, and the matter was laid before the Speaker. After some discussion, Mr. Speaker said that the proposal in its complete form was irregular, and proposed an inconvenient course; at the same time, he could find no absolute rule against it. As far as the actual motion was concerned, he certainly could not say it was out of order.

The House again went into committee, but almost immediately after resumed.

The House adjourned at twenty-three minutes to 1 until 3 o'clock this day.

We fully admit the humiliation of our present state of affairs; but the *Herald* is not responsible for them. We shall briefly recall to the memory of our readers the course pursued by this journal. Overwhelmed with debt—long denied, afterwards confessed—the country was brought to this dilemma—either that the public credit would be endangered, or that new taxation would have to be submitted to. We strenuously recommended, at a time when it could have been done without embarrassment, the doubling of our tea and sugar duties. There were not twenty members in Parliament who doubted that this was the proper course. Fearful, however, of the Grundy family, many dared not pursue it. At the last moment, a Stamp Act and an ad valorem duty were imposed, with a clear understanding that the proceeds should go to the extinction of the debt.

But, instead of this, the debt has been hardly touched. We then recommended that the delusion of its repayment should be abandoned; and, to avoid the danger of being caught in a storm, that the sum necessary should be borrowed on debentures, and that hereafter by an economy which all parties have promised, and which every party has defeated, we should adjust our expenditure to our income. The views of this journal and those expressed by the Treasurer coincided; and a promise was made of removing the ad valorem duties, which we have always condemned, and the charge of postage on newspapers, which we have never asked, and that a substitution of other taxes should be made, less embarrassing to trade, and less fatal to the commerce of the port.

Mr. Samuel appeared with his new scheme of taxation. We did not think it necessary to waste time in discussing the income-tax. We, however, expressed at once our belief that it was not adapted to the present state of affairs; but when the Treasurer and the mercantile body entered into a comparison of the proportionate weight of taxation, and when Mr. Samuel expressed his willingness to adjust it in view of all the interests concerned, we held it our duty not to oppose such a course. Considered as a party man, Mr. Samuel may have made a mistake. He might be charged with folly, or ignorance, or vacillation, but that was no urgent business of ours. Our only concern was to get the most practicable scheme of finance. Our business was not to assist in putting one Ministry out and another in, but to give the Government of the day every assistance to do what was right. It was the business of those who wanted the places of the Ministry to obstruct and overthrow them. It was not ours.

We have long abandoned the idea of connecting principle and party—long given up all notion that men and measures for any length of time will be found together. The only subjects of political contest in this country are—who shall hold the public purse, and who shall be paid from it—who shall sit at the head of the table, and who shall be admitted as guests; and it is with this kind of partnership we have not, and never had, the smallest concern. But the Government which has abandoned the great principles of which they were the representatives and defenders has no longer a claim to our deference. While they were true to their flag, we were true to them. But we are not going to follow them when they have furled it, and taken, if not the flag of their enemies, at least a set of colours which it is impossible to recognise as representative of anything.

In every country where responsible government has existed, the defeat of a policy has been followed by a resignation. Honourable men have refused to govern a country upon the principles of their enemies. In this it is not the government of a party of principle, but of pay. It would be far better to appoint for a term of years the Ministers, and to allow their removal only by consent of both Houses of Parliament, than have public business impeded and useful measures continually stopped by contests for office which have no apparent object but substituting one set of men for another, whose policy generally is governed not by the state of facts, or the interests of communities, but the complexion of that adopted by their antagonists.

That we might gain a great end—the liberation of the trade of the port, and the deliverance of commerce from systematic fraud, the public has borne much in silence. If the measures by which office has been preserved have not been illegal, they have certainly been too often humiliating. All sorts of arrangements have been made to accommodate public to private interests. Offices have been left vacant, or filled up in a very questionable manner; and the world has inquired from what quarter our Ministers would come next? It is, however, necessary in this odd world of ours to endure much to gain anything, and the hope which we entertain of compensation for things neither to be desired nor defended, was the protection of the commercial interest, which, in our opinion, is of priceless value.

Mr. Samuel once resigned his office in support of his principles. He thus created a stock of reputation on which his credit has been upheld through all the disasters and difficulties of public life. He would now act more in harmony with that reputation by resigning than by retaining his place. His former supporters naturally ask what he means to do,—whether the position of a *tulchan* calf, set up to get at a refractory cow, is the precise function to be fulfilled by an upright politician. He, of course, must be the judge on his own account. But he must leave us to form an opinion for ourselves.

We may be told indeed that the Ministry announced that they would not go out on account of their defeat—that if they had failed on their own measures they would take up other schemes until they were successful. The result has been the total abandonment of everything they proposed to do. They will not relinquish office, although they may be unable to govern. Such a resolution will, we apprehend, not reconcile their opponents, and certainly cannot satisfy their friends. A Ministry that announces beforehand that it will not resign, offers an avenue of escape to their supporters, and gives a signal to desertion. This may be a method to meet a taunt by providing a rejoinder; but it will not satisfy any who look to Government for a policy, and who regard the pledges of the hustings as any security for the maintenance of principles.

We some time ago gave an elaborate analysis of the pledges of candidates on the subject of ad valorem duties and free trade. These were expected to assure the course of legislation. All they are likely to do is to increase the machinery of Government, and, by occasional stringency, to add to other peculiarities of the ad valorem system the excitement of a game of chance.

The proper course would be for the Ministry to abandon a post which they can hold no longer with honour. But we suppose that is out of the question.

It is almost in vain that we look throughout the annals of this bloody war for anything that indicates the growth, and spread, and dominance of Christian principle. There are some modifying circumstances, but, taken as a whole, we perceive no improvement upon the motives that animated the monarchs and soldiers of antiquity. Modern potentates and their people are as prone as they were to slay each other for trifles—to maintain the sad old fashion—blow for blow—evil for evil. We look indeed with mournful pride and satisfaction upon the welling spring of sympathy that is apparent in the hearts of the surrounding nations, and flows towards the wounded belligerents of whatever party, as well as to those whom war makes widows and orphans. It is a goodly sight to see those who cannot stay the uplifted arm of violence haste to staunch the blood, and succour the bodies of the poor fellows whose limbs are shattered in the service of ambition. There is melody in the voice that says to the contending nations—we will not share in your violence, but are ready to assuage the consequences of it, when that determination is taken upon principle and not in deference to the dictates of base selfishness. There is some sign for the better, also, in the almost perfect order in which a huge army can sweep along through the territory of an enemy. There is no such instance on record as that in which 700,000 men have moved through an enemy's country, and left behind them so few marks of the route they took. Countries subjected to similar invasions have generally presented a more desolate appearance than a land ravaged by locusts, for what the insects would leave, the sword of the warrior would destroy, and the strong arm of might would appropriate.

These circumstances afford some relief to the darkness of the scene; but have we no right to expect any thing better than this, after the preaching, and teaching, and corrective experience of hundreds of years? Are men in this century capable of nothing else than recrimination and retaliation? Because Napoleon I. dictated terms to Germany from Berlin, in 1805, is that a sane reason why William must needs, in vindication of his country's honour, dictate terms to France from Paris, in 1870? If so, where is the feud of hate to cease? Nowhere save in annihilation; and therefore it is that Bismarck says:—I must crush this worm under my heel now, lest he turn upon me. Taking the German standpoint, and allowing the threatening attitude and provocations of France to have been the sufficing explanation of the exhausting war organisation of Germany, it is worth while to consider whether the course adopted is the most politic—the most likely to bring about the desired results. It is scarcely possible to imagine that, even if Germany does its worst, France will be so reduced as to be unable to lift her head, seeing what vitality there is in the people, what fertility in the country. And as she rises from the ashes of her bitter humiliation will there be love or hate in her heart toward the German? Certainly not love. Hate will have place there, and will grow with her growth; it will become the ruling principle of her foreign policy—and, however much the people may differ about internal affairs, there will be but one sentiment at heart with respect to the vengeance to be dealt out to the Teuton. All her forces will be nourished for the blow, and some day, in the natural course of things, that blow will fall. Of the results of the policy of retaliation we have in history examples fatal and uniform enough. Oh, that our statesmen would teach us some new thing! Oh, that they had the courage to show their faith in moral principle! There is a humiliating confession of weakness in the opposition of mere brute force to brute force. It is a poor form of mastery, after all, which leaves the enemy bleeding and consumed with the fever of hate. How inferior to that which converts the enemy into the friend, admirer, and follower by the exhibition of exalted moral principle—by the magnanimous return of "good for evil." Bismarck is a clever statesman, in the light of the past; but he has not yet learned that peace is not made by crushing and embittering an enemy. The opportunity of making peace was presented to him after the capitulation of Sedan. The world would have recognised his power to go to Paris—would have seen, also, the magnanimity that disdained to humble a nation betrayed by its leaders. The splendour of such an act would have given Prussia a place of exaltation amongst the nations of Europe she will not gain by the achievements of the sword. The first step that Prussia made from Sedan to Paris, though in obedience to the demands of the nation, confined the great Count's place to the ordinary rank of statesmen, and proved that he knew not how to take the greatest advantage of the position afforded him by the genius of Moltke and the bravery of the army. Had he been possessed of the large instincts of humanity—parent of wisdom—this opportunity of strengthening his own land in the gratitude of France and the admiration of the world would not have been lost—but instead of this, what do we see?—only the feud handed down from father to son in the French land—and at no great distance the tricolour, amid another sea of blood, waving over Berlin! Is this an instance of the manner in which nations profit by history?

Up to that point the sympathy of Europe was decidedly with Germany. The fall of Napoleon was regarded as a fitting piece of retributive justice. But since that day of triumph the feeling has changed. The world feels a common interest in beautiful Paris. The fall of the City of the World will be regarded as a common calamity—an unnecessary act of humiliation; and they whose guns are levelled at this great centre of civilization, with the intent to shatter the monuments of literature, science, and art, if merely for the sake of fulfilling a heathen vow, will find that they have lost more than they have gained by the gratification of vengeance.

The Republicans rejoice in the move that has been made upon the chessboard of politics for them. They cry, "See, the victory of Sedan has only put Frederick William into Napoleon's place. The French war stood between the German despot in front of him, and Republican Paris behind. Jules Favre was the upper millstone, and Prussia the lower. Between them we thought to find the dust of the Napoleonic dynasty. But it proved such a mere shadow that the stones grind each other. To-day Frederick stands with an armed Republic in Paris before him, and the possibility of finding another when he returns to Berlin." Without attaching much importance to the picture, it cannot be denied that there is a shade of truth in the situation described.

The Mail Steamer.—The R.M.S. Geelong passed Twofold Bay yesterday evening at 7.30; she will therefore reach Port Jackson about 6 p.m. to-day.

The Melanesian Mission.—We have been requested to state that the offerings in St. Andrew's Cathedral on the 30th instant (St. Andrew's Day), will be devoted to the Melanesian Mission.

Additional Land Regulations.—Mr. Robertson, Minister for Lands, yesterday laid on the table of the Assembly copies of two new land regulations. The first was an additional regulation for carrying into effect the Crown Lands Alienation Act, and was as follows:—"Lands which may have been temporarily reserved from sale under the 4th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act, and the reservation of which shall have been revoked, shall not be sold conditionally or otherwise until thirty clear days shall have expired after the publication in the *Government Gazette* of the notice of such revocation." The second was an additional regulation for carrying into effect the Crown Lands Occupation Act, and was as follows:—"Any lands which may have been held under mineral lease and forfeited, shall not be reselected until thirty clear days shall have expired after the publication in the *Government Gazette* of such forfeiture."

The Wool-shipment Question.—The suggestion made by Mr. Smythe, at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held yesterday, that the proprietor of the Blackwall Stores should be requested to close up all internal communication between them, has been accepted by Mr. Flood. The doors in the party-walls will all be built up by the end of the week, and thus the objections to insure all the wool that may be stored there will be removed.

Floods on the Bellinger.—A telegram was received yesterday by Mr. R. B. Smith, M.L.A., from Mr. W. E. Bayldon, J.P., to the effect that there were fearful floods in the Bellinger River district, and that the inhabitants were starving. Mr. Smith was requested to apply to the Government for food for the flooded-out people, and he accordingly communicated with the Colonial Secretary. Mr. Cowper at once forwarded a telegram to the Clerk of Petty Sessions at West Kempsey, authorising him to do what was absolutely necessary to relieve the distress.

Newcastle.—On Wednesday evening, shortly after 7 o'clock, we were visited with one of the heaviest thunderstorms, accompanied with a terrific downpour of hail, that has been experienced for many years. Many of the hailstones were much larger than pigeon eggs. At Captain Allen's residence on the flagstaff hill, most of the windows facing the south were broken. Fortunately the hailstorm was confined to a narrow limit, but no doubt many of the gardens in the neighbourhood were greatly injured.

Terrific Hailstorm.—On Monday evening, about 7 o'clock (says the *Examiner*), Grafton was visited with a terrific hail storm, the like of which has not occurred here for years past. The hailstones were generally larger than pigeons' eggs, but towards the end of the storm star-formed pieces of ice fell in great profusion, several of which were upwards of two ounces in weight. In a few minutes the ground was literally covered with hail, and we believe that considerable damage has been done to tender vegetation by the visitation.

Hunter River Floods Prevention League.—It would appear from what transpired at a meeting of the council of this league, held at the West Maitland School of Arts on Wednesday, that the nature of the report of the commissioners, together with the apathy of the residents in the districts, have completely frustrated the objects contemplated in the formation of the League. The president (Mr. G. Vindin) remarked that before they dissolved they ought to draw up a report to submit to a public meeting. Some conversation took place with reference to the statistics which had been collected by the League, and it was eventually decided that the result should be compiled before the next meeting of the council. It was agreed that the secretary be requested to write to Mr. B. Lee, and desire that gentleman to endeavour to procure for the use of the League a copy of all the evidence taken before the commission, their statistics, and their plans, if possible. They would then be in a position to draw up a final report to submit to a public meeting.

Magisterial English.—We extract the following from the *Southern Argus*, as a specimen of magisterial eloquence. We understand that the author is superseded, his present calling being deemed too inconsistent with the duties of Justice of the Peace. A very large number of requisitionists are said to have approved of his appointment, and deprecated his amoval. "Reply.—Gentlemen,—In reference to your respectful and highly complimentary requisition, I feel with pleasure disposed to acknowledge the sincerity and affection therein expressed. The deep feeling of gratitude that is due to you I cannot momentarily vindicate, but eventually will endeavour to repay by aspiring to these motives that will invigorate the confidence you have reposed in me by entreating my acceptance of that honorable but responsible office, the duties of which cannot be discharged void of a conscience, a christian disposition, and a man who is bound to no party. As you are already aware that on learning that I was one of the party appointed, I deemed it inconsistent with my occupation to hold that office, and accordingly considered it expedient to tender my resignation. But your earnest appeal opposing my doing so I shall try to alleviate, rather than countermand, these generous feelings that has so long existed between us. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant, J. F. Mooney.—Taralga, November 10th."

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TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

WOLLONGONG.

THURSDAY.

A horse, attached to an empty coal truck, bolted down an incline on Mount Keira line this morning. The truck was capsized, throwing out the driver, John Rawnsley, and his two sons, one of whom, eight years old, was killed on the spot. Rawnsley had one leg broken.

NEWCASTLE.

THURSDAY.

The new coal staiths were tested again to-day, and the result is considered by the representatives of each of the local collieries to be unsatisfactory. Two waggons of Lambton small coal were shot over, and shovels had to be used to get it off the shoots. It is now beyond a doubt, that for vessels above 200 tons the staiths are practically useless. The steam tug Tamar was the receiving vessel. Mr. Darley, in the absence of Mr. Moriarty, conducted the experiment.

SCONE.

THURSDAY.

A seam of rock salt, four feet thick, has been discovered about eleven miles from Scone, by Dr. Creed who has applied to the Minister for Lands for a lease of the land in order to work it.

WEST KEMPSEY.

THURSDAY.

Information came to-day from the Bellinger and Nambuccra rivers, that the floods have been calamitous at both places. A woman, named O'Rourke, and her two children were drowned at the Nambuccra. An immense amount of property was swept away. The water rose higher than ever was known; there is great distress in both places. Many persons have lost everything, and are destitute.

Here the weather is now very fine; further information has arrived of loss caused by the floods.

BRISBANE.

THURSDAY.

The tariff debate continues.

In the Hoffnung smuggling case, the jury were locked up. The trial occupied ten days.

The City of Brisbane has arrived, and leaves on Saturday.

QUEENSCLIFF.

THURSDAY.

SAILED.—Siam, Swedish barque, Nellie Hastings, American brig, and Glenshee, barque, for Newcastle; Onward, ship, for Sydney: at 8 p.m., Dandenong (s.), for Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY.

The Estimates have nearly passed the Assembly: objection has been taken to the vote for converting General Chute's late residence into a residence for the Governor, and the vote was therefore postponed with the view of considering the propriety of increasing it, so as to build a new Government House in the reserve beyond Prince's bridge.

A firm here is reported to have been empowered to negotiate with the Government for a line of steamers to run between Australia and California, making Melbourne the terminus.

8.50 P.M.

The Assembly voted £6000 to convert the old Government House into a Civil Law Court. The vote was confirmed on being reported by a large majority. The House is now engaged on the Public-house Act.

A war steamer passed Cape Otway, supposed to be the French iron-clad frigate Belligeuse, and was bound via New Caledonia.

Captain Pearce and six of the shipwrecked crew of the ship Countess of Seafield arrived in the Talisman from Batavia.

The navvies on the Beechworth railway have struck for 7s. a day, of eight hours.

The English Mint has agreed to take worn silver in exchange for good, on the colony paying freight.

Bandmann is supposed to have left partly through family disputes. Roberts advertises that Miss Carey did not go with him, but that she will appear at the Royal to-night.

Flour is quiet at £12 10s. to £12 15s.; sugars sold at auction at current rates. No change in import market.

HOBART TOWN.

THURSDAY.

Captain Williams, of the Osmanli, whaler, presented the Museum with a beautiful war club, formerly belonging to Thakombau.

NEW ZEALAND.

[VIA MELBOURNE.]

DUNEDIN, 18TH.

Mr. Vogel is likely to go to England as Agent-General.

A Protection League has been initiated in Auckland.

ADELAIDE.

THURSDAY.

Mr. Hutton, Under-Treasurer, during a fit of illness, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by taking laudanum. To-day he made a second attempt by cutting his throat. He has been removed to the hospital, and hopes are entertained that the wound will not prove fatal.

The Council passed the second reading of the Land Bill, and go into committee on it to-day.

The Adelaide Club entertained Governors Du Cane and Sir James Fergusson, with the Honorable Messrs Sutton, at dinner last night.

The German Club has given £50 to the German War Relief Fund.

The Flower Show to-day is very successful, the weather being remarkably favourable.

The corn market is very dull. Wheat, nominally, 4s. 8d., but no purchasers.

ARRIVED.—Lima, from Gefle.

A CUSTOMS OFFICER DONE.—It is stated in the Brisbane Courier of the 18th instant, that a rather amusing instance of how Custom House officers are deceived and the revenue defrauded was related by the Hon. R. Pring, counsel for the defendants in a case of smuggling. He stated that some time ago an officer of the Customs, who shall be nameless, caught sight of a suspicious looking character leaving a steamer which had just arrived, and stopped him. On this worthy being searched some jewellery was found in his pockets, and he was subsequently taken before two magistrates, and, notwithstanding that he (Mr. Pring) defended him, he was found guilty and fined £10. Little did any of the guardians of the revenue think that after all the defendant had got the best of them, but such was the case. The fact was that he carried about £500 worth of jewellery in his hat. The learned counsel also stated it as his opinion that ladies were more inveterate and successful smugglers than any other class.

GAMBETTA.—An exchange says:—The over turnings in France have made queer work, socially and politically, with individuals. Leon Gambetta, who now makes and unmakes Prefects and Mayors, and rules the whole hierarchy depending on the Home Office, is the son of a dealer in hardware, in the south of France, and was unknown to the public until the day, less than two years ago, when he pleaded the cause of those students arrested after the Baudin demonstration. Less than three years since he was unable to attend the political parties of one of the Republican female celebrities, because he was unable to procure a dress coat and white tie.

ETHIOPIAN CONCERT.—Last evening an entertainment of the above nature was given in the new schoolroom, Harrington-street, in connection with the St. Patrick's Christian Doctrine Confraternity. The room was prettily decorated with flags. The audience was numerous. The programme included a selection of comic and other songs; the vocalists being amateurs connected with the society in aid of whose funds the concert was given.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

PATRON, His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Belmore; President, Sir William Manning, Q.C.; Vice-Presidents, Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, Mr. Henry C. Dangar; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. Grafton Ross; Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. Campbell Brewer.

SECOND DAY.

The gathering of Volunteers on the Paddington Range yesterday was sufficient to prove the deep interest taken by them in the prize meetings of the association. The day was beautifully fine; a cool east and north-easterly wind blowing all day. In the afternoon the scene was very animated, not alone from the number of the force present but from the large attendance of visitors, who seemed to enjoy the contests. These were rendered more attractive by a match between 20 of the sailors belonging to H.M.S. Clio, with the Snider Rifle, for prizes presented by the association. Whether the recent events in Europe have stimulated our riflemen, or they begin to recognise the fact that proficiency in drill is not alone the duty of the soldier we cannot tell, but certainly a keen sense of the importance of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the means by which effective shooting may be made is developing itself among the Volunteers, and a spirit of rivalry exists which induces a large proportion of them to practice diligently. For days before the matches the range was besieged with eager riflemen, seeking for a chance to have a shot, and this with many of them could only be done at a sacrifice of paid labour. It is, therefore, gratifying to record that the present meeting so far has been a great success, and we have no doubt the two next days will result as satisfactorily. The matches decided yesterday were the 3rd, 5th, 6th, 20th; for the the 5th, prizes presented by Colonel Richardson, and the 20th, oil painting presented by Mr. Mountcastle, the entrances were very large, reaching about 100 for each contest; three stages of the All Comers Small-bore match were also decided; in this contest the shooting was close, though at 300 yards a very peculiar shade was thrown over the targets which rendered it difficult to see the small bullseye through the aperture sights. The various squads were on the whole kept well up to time, notwithstanding that in the 5th and 20th matches the number of competitors was very much beyond that estimated. The members of the Match Committee on the ground were Lieutenant Colonel Richardson, Mr. H. C. Dangar, Lieutenant Hopkins (Artillery), who was also present on Wednesday, Mr. Hordern, Mr. Brewer, Captain Baynes, Captain Wells, and Lieutenant Strong, Major Goodlet and Adjutant Wilson were the officers in command; and Dr. Shaw was present as Medical Officer. The Match Committee and Volunteer authorities, on the invitation of Mr. H. C. Dangar, one of the vice-presidents, sat down at 1 o'clock, to an excellent luncheon, provided by the caterer, Mr. Weller. A large refreshment tent has been erected at the entrance to the ground by Mr. Brennan.

We append the scores in the various matches:—

THIRD MATCH.

Open to all Volunteers who have not shot in first match, or who have not been prize winners in the first and second class matches of any previous meeting of the Association. Competitors to have five shots each, at 200 and 500 yards.

	Points.		Points.
Pri. F. Baynes, No. 3 Co.	12	Lieut. Weekes, Glebe	11
Drake, No. 3 Co.	16	Captain Wilson, No. 2 Co.	12
Sergeant Winning, No. 3 Co.	18	Private Goddard, P.S.H.	20
Private Helmrich, No. 1 H.	18	Iranside, P.S.H.	14
Private Gillespie, Goulburn	12	Captain Gaston, S. Sydney	15
Private J. Jones, P.S.H.	14	Private M'Anally, No. 5 Co.	24
Sergeant Milton, Newcastle	22	Lieut. Burgess Boon, Gerringong	9
Marriott, No. 2 Co.	16	Quartermaster Gough, P.S.H.	12
Corporal J. B. South, P.S.H.	9	Private Grinrod, S. Sydney	18
Private Curtis, Singleton	17	Lieut Holborrow, Richmond	21
Private Bird, P.S.H.	19	Coporal Ray, St. Leonards	13
Sergeant Laird, Glebe	17	Private Higley, St. Leonards	24
Private Austin, Kiama	11	Dinning, W., Kiama	20
Allen, South Sydney	22	Williams, South Sydney	17
Reilly, South Sydney	4	Sub-lieutenant Jackson, Naval Brigade	11
Hardie, No. 3 Co.	7	Colour-sergeant Burnett, S. Sydney	9
Hanna, P.S.H.	12	Private Baker, No. 2 Co.	8
Evans, No. 3 Co.	21	M'Goveny, No. 2 Co.	20
Chilcott, P.S.H.	24	Donald, No. 2 Co.	13
Serg. Fraser, No. 1 D.E.H.	16	Corporal Hickson, No. 5 Co.	13
Private Aspinall, Parramatta	26	Agnew, No. 3 Co.	16
Cohen, Balmain	15	Private Gowan, P.S.H.	17
Cherry, Balmain	20	Corporal Freeman, No. 1 Co.	23
O'Brien, No. 3 Co.	15	Private Boughton, Hawkesbury	14
Corporal Hardy, No. 5 Co.	21	Serg. Poole, No. 4 Battery	18
Private Newman, No. 1 Co.	15	Trunly, Singleton	11
Reid, No. 2 Co.	13	Quartermaster - Sergeant Brennand, No. 5 Co.	14
Lacy, No. 1 Co.	25	Private Waters, No. 2 Co.	12
Madley, No. 1 Co.	22		
Macfarlane, No. 1 Co.	11		
Farquharson, No. 2 D.E.H.	17		
Murray, G., No. 2D.E.H.	21		
Thornton, No. 1 Co.	16		

WINNERS AT 200 YARDS.

Private Chilcott, Paddington Company, first prize	£2
Lieutenant Holborrow, Richmond Company	1
Private Ironside, Paddington Company	1
Private Allen, South Sydney Company	1

WINNERS AT 500 YARDS.

Private Lacey, No. 1 Company, 1st prize	£2
Sergeant Milton, Newcastle Company	1
Private Higley, St. Leonards, Company	1
Aspinall, Parramatta Company	1

AGGREGATE WINNERS.

Private Aspinall, Parramatta, 1st prize	£4
Lacy, No. 1 Company, 2nd prize	3
Chilcott, P.S.H., 3rd prize	2
M'Annally, No. 5 Company	1
Higley, St. Leonards	1
Corporal Freeman, No. 1 Company	1
Sergeant Milton, Newcastle	1
Private Allen, South Sydney	1
Private Madley	1

SIXTH MATCH.

Prizes presented by Major Goodlet, Suburban Battalion. Open to seven members from each of the seven companies forming the Suburban Battalion who have attended the greatest number of battalion parades during the year ending 30th June, 1870. Five shots each at the respective ranges of 200 and 500 yards.

	500 Yards.	200 Yards.	Aggregate
Corporal Lillie, No. 2 Co. D.E.H.	0	11	11
Private Fraser, South Sydney	5	9	14
Ensign Lengfield, Balmain	12	13	25
Sergeant, Stack, Balmain	11	11	22
Private Chambers, Glebe	0	8	8
Private H. Jeffrey, Glebe	3	15	18
Sergeant Fraser, No. 1 D.E.H.	10	11	21
Sergeant Laird, Glebe	4	13	17
Lieutenant Weekes, Glebe	4	8	12
Corporal Higley, St. Leonards	6	11	17
Private Gowing, P.S.H.	5	7	12
Higley, St. Leonards	0	12	12
Colour-Sergeant Telfer, No. 1. D.E.H.	12	13	25
Private Gilfillan, St. Leonards	14	10	24
Sergeant Rossiter, St. Leonards	8	13	21
Private Watson, Glebe	7	11	18
Watson, Glebe	0	4	4
Sergeant Killeen	4	12	16
M'Leod, No. 2 D.E.H.	2	7	9
Walwork, South Sydney	7	11	18
Colour-Serg. Burnett, South Sydney	4	9	13
Lieutenant Chisholm, No. 2 D.E.H.	2	9	11
Ensign M'Martin, No. 2 D.E.H.	4	7	11
Sergeant Fraser, No. 2 D.E.H.	12	16	28
Private Murray, No. 2 D.E.H.	4	12	16
Col.-Serg. Harkness, No. 2 D.E.H.	0	13	13
Corporal South, P.S.H.	14	7	21
Giffin, P.S.H.	11	15	26
Quartermaster-Sergeant Gough, P.S.H.	5	5	10
Private Barnett, St. Leonards	4	6	10
Arthur, St. Leonards	13	13	26

WINNERS IN NO. 6 MATCH.

	£	s.
Sergeant Fraser, No. 2 D.E.H., 1st prize	£3	0
Corporal Giffin, P.S.H., 2nd prize	3	0
Private Arthur, S. Leonards	2	0
Ensign Longfield, Balmain	2	0
Colour-sergeant Telfer, No. 1 D.E.H.	2	0
Private Gilfillan, St. Leonards	1	10
Sergeant Stack, Balmain	1	10
Sergeant Fraser, No. 1 D.E.H.	1	0
Rossiter, St. Leonards	1	0
Corporal South, E.S.H.	1	0
Private Wilson, Glebe	1	0
Sergeant Walwork, South Sydney	1	0
Private Jeffrey, Glebe	1	0
Corporal Higley, St. Leonards	1	0
Private Laird, Glebe	1	0

TWENTIETH MATCH.

Oil Painting, presented by B. S. Mountcastle, Esq. Open to all Volunteers. Five shots each, at 200 and 500 yards.

	Points.		Points.
Corp. M'Laren, Parramatta	19	Lieutenant Burgess Boon, Gerringong	18
Private Helmrich, No. 1 D.E.H.	18	Private Hawthorn, Singleton	14
Private Miller, Singleton	14	Wark, No. 5 Co.	12
Corp. Blackshaw, Goulburn	24	Hussey, Parramatta	17
Private Vincer, Singleton	23	Burrows, Newcastle	17
Nichols, Singleton	19	Aspinall, Parramatta	16
J. Madden, Richmond	18	Lieutenant Chisholm, No. 2 D.E.H.	14
Wall, No. 1 Co.	12	Private Gregory, No. 1 Co	14
Ritchie, Parramatta	16	Quartermaster - Sergeant Brennand, No. 5 Co.	18
Serg. Poole, No. 4 B.V.A.	9	Beaumon, Hawkesbury	ret
Private Lynch, No. 5	ret.	Private M'Donald, Parramatta	25
Connors, No. 1 Co.	20	Lieutenant Johnston, No. 5 Co.	26
Ensign Sloan, W. Maitland	27	Colour-sergeant Grant, No. 2 Co.	26
Private Douglass, No. 2 Co.	24	Corporal Hawthorn, Singleton	25
Corp. Rowling, Parramatta	15	Quartermaster - Sergeant Wright, East Maitland	14
A. Freeman, No. 1 Co.	24	Private D. Kelly, No. 5 Co.	7
Quartermaster-Serg. Loder, Singleton	24	M'Annally, No. 5 Co.	19
Corp W. Freeman, No. 1 Co.	22	Chilcott, P.S.H.	10
Captain Loder, Singleton	10	Sergeant Sproul, Goulburn	21
Sergeant Finch, No. 1 Co.	27	Pri. Gilfillan, St. Leonards	23
Ensign Arnott, Newcastle	28	Serg. Rossiter, St. Leonards	22
Corporal Linsley, No. 2 Co.	ret.	Sergeant Cassidy, Bathurst	25
Sergeant Gee, No. 5 Co.	23	Private Geary, No. 5 Co.	27
Private Madley, No. 1 Co.	20	Sergeant Stack, Balmain	25
Dr. Ward, staff	30	Corporal Hickson, No. 5 Co.	19
Private Slade, No. 1 Co.	29	Private Lacey, No. 1 Co.	19
Brownlow, No. 1 Co.	26	Ensign Onus, Richmond	27
Ensign Cooper, No. 1 Co.	24	Private Ross, Richmond	9
Private Goddard, P.S.H.	13	Captain Black, Kiama	24
Major Richard (staff)	29	Lieut. Holborrow, Richmond	15
Captain Wells, No. 1 Co.	15	Sergeant Cleary, Goulburn	24
Sub-lieutenant Jackson, Naval Brigade	17	Sergeant Hulks, Bathurst	18
Lieut. Faithfull, No. 6 Co.	28	Private Weston, Kiama	7
Sergeant Brewster, No. 5 Co.	25	Serg. Fraser, No. 2, D.E.H.	32
Colour-sergeant Thomas, Penrith	23	Serg. Waddell, No. 2 D.E.H.	16
Corporal M'Cook, Penrith	17	Corporal Tinley, Balmain	25
Lieut. Strong, No. 2 Co.	25	Jones, Ulladulla	19
Corporal West, No. 6 Co.	22	Serg. Foskett, No. 5 Co.	22
Private Clegg, Goulburn	19	Ensign Linsley, Hawkesbury	30
Private Drew, West Maitland	22	Pri. Fraser, Hawkesbury	26
Private Harding, No. 1 Co.	13	Beaumon, Hawkesbury	11
Allen, No. 6 Co	14	Ser. Pendray, Bathurst	24
W. Kelly, No. 5 Co.	23		
Huxley, Richmond	23		
Corporal Freeman, No. 1 Co.	18		

Won by sergeant Frazer, No. 2 Highlanders.

FIFTH MATCH.

Prizes presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, Vice-President. Open to those members and non-commissioned officers of the Volunteer rifles, who have entered for but not won a prize in the first or third matches; five shots each at 200 and 500 yards.

	Points.		Points.
Captain M'Laren, Parramatta	19	A. B. M'Minn, No. 2 D.E.H.	12
Private Ritchie, Parramatta	21	Hussey, Parramatta	19
Byrne, Goulburn	16	Serg. Drew, West Maitland	17
Miller, Singleton	14	Brewster, No. 5 Co.	26
Hamilton, Bathurst	17	Private Evans, No. 1 Co.	18
Captain Ponsonby, Bathurst	16	Wickham, No. 2 Co.	21
Private Jordan, Gerringong	16	Fuller, Parramatta	17
Corporal Hooper, Bathurst	14	Blanchfield, Gerringong	15
Sergeant Moore, P. S. Hills	15	Sharp, Gerringong	16
Quartermaster - Sergeant Gough, P. S. Hills	17	J. W. Hawthorn, Singleton	17
Corporal Giffin, P. S. Hills	11	Glennie, No. 2. Co.	16
Captain South, P. S. Hills	21	Nichols, Singleton	13
Private Jones, P. S. Hills	11	Quartermaster - Sergeant Loder, Singleton	20
Sergeant Fraser, No. 1 D.E.H.	21	Private Clegg, Goulburn	29
Private Helbrich, No. 1 D.E.H.	25	Greville, No. 1 Co.	25
Private Wall, No. 1 Co.	17	Corporal Hardy, No. 5 Co.	20
Broughton, S., Windsor	12	Sergeant Sproul, Goulburn	21
Dinning, Kiama	19	Pri. Macfarlane, No. 1 Co.	11
Travis, Richmond	27	Sergeant Thomas, Penrith	28
M'Kern, South Sydney	13	Corporal M'Cook, Penrith	31
Rice, No. 5 Co.	23	Private Huxley, Richmond	22
Cain, No. 5 Co.	22	M'Goveny, No. 2	9
Nickson, No. 5 Co.	18	Donald, No. 2	10
Sergeant Trinley, Singleton	20	Corporal Hickson, No. 5	9
Private Vincer, Singleton	20	Colour-sergeant Pendray, Bathurst	26
Sergeant Telfer, No. 1 D.E.H.	29	Sergeant Hulks, Bathurst	23
Wright, East Maitland	23	Private Weston, Kiama	19
Boughton, M., Hawkesbury	16	Newman, No. 1	13
Corporal Hawthorn, Singleton	19	Baynes, No. 3	6
Private Hanna, P. S. Hills	8	Williams, South Sydney	21
Private Cohen, Balmain	11	Farquharson, No 2 D.E.H.	7
Private Dinning, W., Kiama	19	Evans, No. 3	21
Private M'Crae, No. 2 Co.	22	Douglass, No. 2	33
Serg. Thrum, South Sydney	28	Ser. Waddell, No. 2 D.E.H.	21
Serg. Mansfield, Balmain	23	Private Bowman, Hawkesbury	10
Private Bushelle, No. 2 Co.	16	Bowman, F., Hawkesbury	23
Corporal Griffiths, No. 5 Co.	20	Frazer, Hawkesbury	25
Private Scott, South Sydney	17	Corporal Jones, Ulladulla	18
Corp. Harpur, Parramatta	12	Private Geary, No. 5 Co.	24
Pri. M'Donald, Parramatta	11	Sergeant Gee, No. 5 Co.	10
Pri. Murray, No. 2 D.E.H.	18	Corporal Brownlow, No. 1 Co.	33
O'Connor, No. 1 Co.	26	W. Freeman, No. 1 Co	21
		A. Freeman, No. 1 Co.	24

WINNERS AT THE 5TH MATCH.

Private Douglass, 1st prize	£6
Corporal Brownlow, 2nd prize	4
M'Cook, 3rd prize	2

As two errors occurred in the winners of the aggregate prizes in the first match, we republish them correct; as follows:—

Lieutenant Strong, 1st prize	£10
Private Mailing, 2nd ditto	7
Ensign Arnott, 3rd ditto	5
Private Maddocks, 4th ditto	4
King, 5th ditto	3
Corporal Linsley, 6th ditto	2

And £1 each to the following:—Private Slade, colour-sergeant Grant, sergeant Finch, Captain Farrell, Major Brown, corporal Fisher, Lieutenant Faithfull, privates Gilfillan and Pye, sergeant Cleary, corporal Tinsley, private Read, sergeant Rossiter, private Allen, sergeants Fraser (Singleton) and Smith, corporal West, sergeant Foskett, Lieutenant Webb, privates Jacques, Clarke, Cambrell, and Harding, corporals Blackshaw and Kelly, privates M'Donald and Burrows, sergeant Frazer (2 D.E.H.), privates Stafford and M'Kell.

The German band was again on the ground, and performed during the afternoon.

The contests for to-day are the Ladies' Match, for which there are a goodly number of entries; the National Rifle Association Medal Match, the Marksmen's and Artillery Carbine Matches, and the match for Mr. John Campbell's Prizes.

RIFLE MATCH.—A very well-contested match between the Cadet Corps of King's School and Newington College, came off on Wednesday last. The conditions were as follows:—10 on each side—ranges, 200, 500, and 600 yards; 5 shots at each—Hythe position, Wimbledon targets and scoring. 5 members from each corps shot on their respective ranges. The day was not favourable for accurate shooting, several heavy showers falling during the firing; some of the shooting was excellent, and would have been creditable to any corps in the colony. Sergeant Hurst (Newington), and Cadet Townsend (King's School), tying with 41; Sergeant W. Webb (Newington), 37; Captain Dalmas (King's School), 35; and Cadet Foster (Newington), with only one miss, 34, being next in order of merit. Drill-master Lees acted as umpire, whom Captain Dalmas spoke highly of for the manner in which the Newington Cadets handled their rifles in so short a space of time.

200 yards—Newington,	111	King's School,	96
500 „ — „	76	„	72
600 „ — „	55	„	65
Total	242		233

The Newington Corps thus won by 9 points. We append the scores:—

NEWINGTON COLLEGE.		KING'S SCHOOL.	
Sergeant Hurst	41	Cadet Townsend	41
Webb, W.	37	Captain Dalmas	35
Cadet Foster	34	Cadet Jenkins	28
Corporal Owen	24	Sergeant Blaxland	27
Webb, E.	23	Colour-sergeant Beard	21
Cadet Salmon	23	Cadet Downs	21
Captain Coates	21	Hutcheson	18
Cadet Roughley	19	Elder	18
Dawson	12	Corporal Dawson	13
Tebbutt	8	Cadet Chisholm	11
	242		233

FLOOD AT THE CLARENCE.—The *Examiner* of Tuesday says:—This district has, during the past week, been subject to one of those periodical inundations for which the Clarence—like all other rivers—has become proverbial. The late heavy rains, unhappily, were not confined to the Clarence, but extended far inland, as was evidenced by the strong freshet in the Clarence River on Friday morning; and during that day the river continued to rise rapidly, and by the evening the wharfs were all submerged, and the Agnes Irving had to anchor off in the stream. All Friday night and Saturday the waters continued to rise, and about 6 p.m. on Saturday the waters broke over the south bank above Grafton; still the river, notwithstanding the fresh outlet for the waters, continued rising; the waters breaking into the city at Ulster Lodge, and inundating all the low lands, and about 1 o'clock a.m. on Sunday there was a rather broad sheet of water in the lower part of Prince-street, and considerable excitement amongst the residents; but fortunately at this time the river, which for some hours previously had been almost at a standstill, began to fall, and although several places were surrounded, few had the waters in their houses, and before noon the river had gone down sufficient to drain off the waters from below the footpaths. The New England (s.), left Grafton on Friday afternoon, under steam, proceeding that evening as far as Rocky Mouth, shipping corn from all the wharfs that could be reached, returning to Grafton the following day, when she anchored off in the stream. The steam companies' sheds were all under water, the river having risen eighteen feet above high water mark at Grafton, but up to last evening had gone down fully twelve feet. On Sunday afternoon a very heavy thunderstorm, accompanied by a strong gale of wind, passed over Grafton and the upper part of the river, blowing down the corn, and doing even more damage than the inundation itself, as the corn in the cob was so levelled as not to rise again. The north spit at the Clarence Heads is washed away. It is almost unnecessary to add that no communication can be yet had with the outlying portions of the district, and some days must yet elapse ere mail communication and inland traffic, even on horseback, can be resumed.

THE NATIVE POLICE IN QUEENSLAND.—Mr. D. R. Emmerson, of Proserpine station, near Bowen, writes to the Brisbane *Courier* as follows:—It has long been a question whether the Native Mounted Police of Queensland is not more of a curse than a blessing, both to whites and blacks. Some few facts that I am about, with your permission, to lay before the public will, I think, go far to convince those who have any doubts upon the subject, which I have long ceased to have, that the force is a good deal of the former and nothing at all of the latter—at least in the Kennedy district. I say nothing about general complaints as to the troopers never being at hand when called upon by the settlers to protect them from the blacks, nor about their wanton attacks upon unoffending blacks, but simply relate what took place at my station, at the latter end of June last. I, like most of the neighbours in the Kennedy have for some time past—that is to say since about October, 1869—let the blacks into my station, hoping that by so doing I should not be so much exposed to annoyance from them as I had been. The new arrangement worked well, and up to the time mentioned I had no trouble. On that day, however, a troop of the Native Mounted Police, then on their return from the Port Mackay races, camped on my run. The commanding officer, from some cause or other—illness I suppose, of some kind—kept his tent, but allowed the troopers to go down to a mob of blacks, who were also camped close by, and the troopers carried away several young gins. They gave the gins caps, jackets, and articles of police clothing which I always thought belonged to the Government. Several of these I saw the next morning in the possession of the blacks, and got from them, in exchange for flour and other things, so that I have them to produce in corroboration of what I have said. The result has been that as soon as the troopers went away the blackfellows recommenced spearing my cattle, which they had not meddled with since they were let in to the station. Your readers will thus see that, independently of the gross wrong of such a proceeding, its natural and obvious tendency is to render useless any attempt on the part of the settlers to improve the relations subsisting between them and the blacks, and—far from protecting the settlers' lives and property—to render them more insecure than they would be were there no police. Whether it is worth while to maintain an expensive force for such a purpose is a question that scarcely requires answering. I make these statements out of no personal ill-will to any of the native police officers, but from a sense of duty to myself and my neighbours; and I am prepared to prove every word that I have stated.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

PHILLIP WARD.—Last evening, a meeting of ratepayers favourable to the return of Mr. S. S. Goold as an alderman of the City Council for Phillip Ward, was held at Turner's Hotel, corner of Botany Road and Parramatta-street. The meeting was initiated in the large room of the hotel; but the attendance being very numerous, it was adjourned to the street, the speakers occupying the balcony. Several hundred persons were present in front of the hotel. Mr. Renwick (Mayor of Redfern) occupied the chair, and introduced Mr. S. S. Goold to the meeting. On rising Mr. Goold said that, without wishing to disparage other candidates, he had as good a claim as any to the post he sought. Years ago, when he bought land in Botany Road, there were no levels, and the residents were put to much inconvenience and loss in consequence. He waited upon the City-Engineer, with respect to this matter, and though coolly told at first that no levels had been taken, he succeeded in getting a promise that they should be taken in a fortnight, and the promise was fulfilled. Then he had made application for the formation of Botany Road, and though he was told by the Council that unless he supplied the funds it could not be done, by writing letters to the *Herald* he was eventually successful in getting the sand hills removed, and the street formed. That street would now bear comparison with any street in the city. These things ought to be a partial guarantee that he would look after their interests. He had no personal interest to serve in seeking to enter the Council. He appeared before them because he was thoroughly disgusted with the wasteful manner in which their money had been expended. If elected, he intended to set apart an hour every morning for the purpose of holding interviews with ratepayers respecting municipal matters, and, by personal examination, make himself acquainted with subjects brought under his notice. He intended to visit every street, lane, and alley so as to ascertain what were the real wants of the ward. One of the first things he would have to do would be an attack upon the building round the corner, which was an obstruction to the neighbourhood, and ought to be removed. The new Council would have to face a monstrous debt. He had tried to get some figures respecting it by calling personally at the Council Chambers, and from aldermen and others, but he was refused information by those who could give it—information he wanted to make an honest use of. With a debt bordering on £800,000, for which they had to pay something like 9 per cent. interest, they might imagine where their money had gone the last few years. Much of this money had been almost thrown away. Then they had one of the aldermen saying that Cook Ward had four times as much spent upon it as it had contributed to the revenue. He would object to such unequal expenditure. He also objected to the great expenditure on Sydney Common—to the erection there of flag poles, for instance, at an expense of £120; and to the erection of a drinking fountain so far away as Randwick. He was opposed to the legalising of the old assessment merely because it yielded a larger amount than a new one, which had been taken and thrown aside. Property within the past three or four years had greatly depreciated, and ought to be reassessed. New buildings stood at an advantage, and would be assessed at their present value. If they returned him, he would raise his voice loudly against increasing the present debt of the city; and he would use his utmost endeavours to have the expenditure brought within the limits of the income—he believed it could be done. They ought not to erect ornamental works in their present state. They were not yet ripe for such a building as the Town-hall, which would cost £120,000. They ought to have been content with a building costing £20,000. He would do all he could to help to pull down large salaries. In reference to the sewerage question, he thought the Government ought to be petitioned by Councils and citizens to relieve the city of the debt of £300,000 which had been incurred by the commissioners. The Government had no right to be deducting £10,000 a year from the citizens on this account. He was in favour of the eight-hour movement, and of opinion that the Government should pay part of the cost of paving, as it was done for the benefit of the general public. He would endeavour to abate any nuisances. The burning of bones was, he had it upon good authority, to be done away with at the Sugar Works. The candidate was listened to attentively, and at the close of his address Mr. D. Henry proposed that he was a fit and proper person to represent Philip Ward. Mr. M. Medway seconded the motion, which was agreed to, there being only one or two dissentients. A committee was formed to secure Mr. Goold's election.

BRISBANE WARD.—A meeting of the electors of Brisbane Ward was held last evening in Longford's Blue Bell Hotel, Erskine-street. Mr. J. J. Hunt, who was called to the chair, read the advertisement by which the meeting had been convened, and which stated that Mr. Walter James would address the electors; and a letter of apology, received from Mr. James, which intimated that through illness he could not possibly attend the meeting. The chairman hardly knew what course those present would pursue—whether would record their support of Mr. James in his candidature for the representation of Brisbane Ward in the City Council, or adjourn the meeting to allow Mr. James to explain his principles. It was, however, for the meeting to make propositions if it were so inclined. Mr. Sproule moved, and Mr. Feltham seconded the adjournment of the meeting till the following night. As an amendment, Mr. Longford said he should move,—"That the meeting be desired to express an opinion as to whether Mr. Walter James was a fit and proper person to represent the ward." The amendment was seconded by Mr. Galbraith, and carried. On the motion of Mr. Galbraith, the meeting was postponed till this evening. The business was brought to a close with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BOROUGH COUNCIL.

MARRICKVILLE.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the Council took place at half-past 7 p.m. on the 14th instant. Present—The Mayor (Mr. Graham), and Aldermen Cook, Kingsbury, Moyes, Payten, Robertson, St. Julian, and Tesson. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Alderman St. Julian, as chairman of the Finance Committee, brought up a report from that committee, recommending payment of sundry accounts amounting to £68 15s. 3d. This report was received, and at a later period of the evening adopted and payment authorised. The Mayor, as chairman of the Committee for General Purposes, brought up a report from that committee on proposed arrangements in connection with the Public Free Library. This report was received. Moved by Alderman St. Julian, seconded by Alderman Tesson, and carried unanimously,—"That a free circulating library be established in connection with, and as a branch of, the Free Public Library of the borough. That the Committee for General Purposes be empowered to set apart the books for such free circulating library; and that loans of such books be granted to any ratepayer or elector of the borough, on the written order of any member of this Council, on the following conditions:—1. The order to be in force until revoked by direction of this Council, or by written notice to the librarian from the member signing such order, but not to be transferred. 2. A deposit of 2s. 6d. to be placed by the holder of each order in the hands of the treasurer. 3. One volume at a time to be lent to each person. The same not to be kept more than a week if wanted by any other person; and detention for any longer period, when so wanted, to render the borrower liable to a fine of 1d. per day for the period of such detention. The loan to be renewed, however, for a second week, and so on from week to week for not more than four weeks, if there be no other application for the book. 4. Compensation or fine for damage done to any book to be assessed by the Committee for General Purposes, and to be paid by the borrower—subject however to the right of the latter to appeal, to the Council. 5. If any book borrowed be not returned or returned in so damaged a state as that it must be replaced, the cost of replacing it to be paid by the borrower. 6. Compensation or fine (if any) for damage or detention, to be deducted from the deposit money, which money, or the balance of the same if there shall have been any such deduction, shall be handed back by the treasurer on return of the order for loan, with certificate of the librarian. After such return, however, no book to be lent to the same person until a fresh order shall have been obtained and a fresh deposit made. 7. Forfeiture of deposit not to release from liability for cost, above the amount of same, of replacing any book not returned or irreparably damaged. 8. The Committee for General Purposes to have power for good cause and pending the decision of the Council at its then next meeting to suspend the operation of any order for loan of books." Moved by Alderman Moyes, seconded by Alderman Robertson, and carried,—"That a sum not exceeding £10 be voted by this Council to finish the metalling on the Illawarra Road between Mr. Schawbell's house and the Warren Road." The Council then rose.—G. C. TOMPSON, Council Clerk.

POISONING BY ANIMAL MATTER.—On Monday last James Ferris, from the Australian Meat Company's Works, Ramornie, was admitted into the Grafton Hospital, suffering from gangrene of the left index finger. The *Clarence Examiner* reports it as stated by the patient that on the 12th instant, whilst walking through the slaughter-house, he stepped on some putrid offal and slipped, when throwing out his left arm to save himself, the index finger of the left hand came violently in contact with the floor, causing a dislocation at the second joint, the end of the bone protruding through the surface of the finger. His comrades reduced the dislocation, and nothing else was thought of it, until it was discovered that the finger was becoming quite black and dead to all feeling, when Ferris sought admission to the Grafton Hospital, and Dr. Honison found it necessary to amputate the finger at the knuckle joint, as mortification had set in, which was performed the same day, and the patient appears progressing favourably.

PROTECTION V. FREE TRADE.—One of the arguments used at the late election in favour of protection (says the *D. D. Gazette* of Wednesday last) was, that the Queensland farmer has been driven out of the local markets by the foreign producer. It would appear from a letter written by Mr. G. Cameron, of Ipswich, to Mr. George Hooper, of Toowoomba, that it is fortunate for some of us that the Southern markets are open. Mr. Hooper first endeavoured to obtain a supply of hay in his own district, then applied to Mr. Balls, of Warwick, and finally sent down to Ipswich, from whence he received the following laconic reply:—"There is no hay fit for your purpose to be had here at present, and you had better try Brisbane. Should there be none there, you will have to send to Melbourne or South Australia. What a splendid country, but no market for our produce."

THE SUBSIDENCE OF THE FLOOD.

(From the Maitland Mercury.)

By daylight on Tuesday morning, the river had receded to 26 feet by the Belmore Bridge gauge, and continued to fall slowly all day, its current being somewhat accelerated by the action of a strong westerly wind, which at times made the surface quite boisterous. With the fall of the river, the water upon the Horseshoe Bend also fell, and by yesterday had been reduced very considerably in volume, only the lower parts and hollows retaining the overflow. The injury done by the flood in this part of the town is fortunately partial only; but there are some cases of individual loss which are sufficiently sad, the sufferers being persons who had already lost largely by the former floods of this year. The backwater to the south of the town did not advance far enough to do any injury to the houses within the town boundaries, and this is attributable to the fortunate subsidence of the waters, while dams and other means of shutting them out stood against the strain they were called upon to sustain. In two instances that we know of, the careful attention of labourers to dams and tunnels prevented a large area of land from being devastated, but if the water had risen much higher, care would have been in vain. The river had fallen to about 19 feet 3 inches by the bridge gauge at 4 o'clock yesterday.

With the exception of the water along the foot of the hill on the Bolwarra farms, the flood in this locality has subsided, and probably some portion of the submerged cultivation may recover its temporary swamping; but there is no such hope for the farms upon which the water still remains, for it will be days, and even weeks, before the flood waters have entirely left them.

Judging from a comparison of the state of Louth Park yesterday afternoon and when we saw it on Monday, we should say that the water upon it had not very much increased in height during Tuesday, notwithstanding that all that day the water continued to pour up Wallis Creek, and spread itself over the flooded land. But the current appeared to make its way over the Dagworth and Fishery Creek farms, and along the flat below Mr. Baldwin's house to the Long Bridge—all the fine lucerne paddocks in the hollow from the bridge to the railway line being now under four or five feet of water. In consequence of this diversion of the current, Louth Park has escaped so deep a flooding as usual. Not that the circumstance is at all cheering, for all the crops are as entirely destroyed as if the water were five or six feet deeper; the only advantage is that there is less water to run off, as soon as the river allows it egress. Yesterday morning, residents of Louth Park noticed that the flood had begun to recede, and at the bridge the water was sluggishly returning to the river, the current being so slow as to be scarcely perceptible, but at Dagworth, Fishery Creek, and in the direction of the Long Bridge, a rise of about an inch an hour was sustained all day. It was this water, as it rose, that was kept from doing more damage than it had done by the dams we have alluded to. The outflow from Wallis's Creek through East Maitland had almost ceased at midday.

Patches of land are still under water between Pitnacree and Narrowgut, but the water has subsided from many of the farms at the last-named place. It was still running strongly across the paddock below the railway line yesterday, and finding its way into the river by several outlets above Mr. Murphy's inn. The damage done about Narragut is partial and not general; the strong current referred to goes for a large part of the distance over grass paddocks and uncultivated land. There has also been a very general retreat of the flood from Phoenix Park, the fall occurring somewhat rapidly and unexpectedly during Tuesday night. A great deal of lucerne, potatoes, and maize will be saved in both Narrowgut and Phoenix Park, but the losses are, nevertheless, very considerable. Below Morpeth there has not been much damage done.

To sum up, we may say that notwithstanding the partial nature of the losses arising from the visitation, the district will suffer very seriously indeed, for many of the destroyed crops were the first produce of seed which has not yet been paid for, and were relied upon by farmers to make good the results of the previous severe floods of the year. Some thousands of pounds are irretrievably lost, and there will be destitution in many a household, and no hope for the future; for the time is past for recropping the land for the year, even if it were possible to work it, a possibility which in many cases cannot exist for weeks and months. Where this flood has been destructive, therefore, it has destroyed quite as much as if it had been one of those great and sweeping inundations which have in times past been productive of so much misery in our district.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

ATHLETIC SPORTS EXCURSION.—The committee of the late Parramatta Athletic Sports being debarred by an informality from charging an entrance fee at the gates, were considerable losers by the meeting. To cover the deficiency they determined to hold an excursion, which took place on Wednesday, and was a very successful affair. The steamer Emu was engaged for the occasion, and was patronised by some 150 excursionists who proceeded in her to Manly Beach, where they spent a very enjoyable day, enlivened considerably by the lively strains of the Parramatta Volunteer Band, which was in attendance. The entire excursion was most enjoyable of its kind, and terminated without mishap of any kind.

PROTESTANT ALLIANCE FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—The annual picnic of the Parramatta Branch of the above society was held at Manly Beach, on Tuesday last, whither the steamer Emu conveyed a goodly freight of pleasure-seekers. Dancing and the usual methods of recreation were followed out as usual by the youths and maidens of the party, and the time for returning home came all too soon for those who had really spent a most enjoyable day.

WEATHER.—The weather of late has been moist in the extreme. It is possible we know to have too much even of a good thing, and this is the case with the rain, for, welcome as it may be in moderation, when it falls as it has done lately it is not so willingly received. Several of our farmers who are engaged in getting in their hay have had the crop all but ruined by exposure to wet, and in other parts we hear of serious damage done to summer fruit and oranges by the continued moisture interrupted by brief intervals of scalding sunshine.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the Parramatta Borough Council was held on Tuesday last. Present—The Mayor, Aldermen Good, Galloway, Pye, Sparks, Smith, Williams, Taylor, and Mason. The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed. A report was received from the Town Surveyor relative to the proper alignment of Macquarie-street. The Finance Committee's report received at last meeting was adopted. The Improvement Committee's report of the same date was similarly dealt with. Letters were read as follows:—1. From Mr. Thurlow, offering 8s. per month rental for premises at the corner of Church and Macquarie streets. Received. 2. From Mr. John Morley, asking for reduction in rent of market owing to stagnation of business. Held over until next meeting. 3. From the Inspector of Nuisances, stating that he could not find any nuisance at the Farnell-street tannery. Received. 4. From James Kelly, asking permission to erect a fence in Farnell-street. Received. 5. From Henry Mather and William Kelly, asking for repairs to footpath in Clifford-street. Referred to Improvement Committee. 6. From Inspector of Nuisances, stating that the nuisance only existed at the Farnell-street tannery when the hides were turned. Received. The following motions were carried: "1. That the drain between Hill and Hillas' property be flagged at a cost of £5, according to the surveyor's report of the 4th July, such work to be done forthwith. 2. That Fennell-street, between Church and Villier streets, be ballasted with rubble, and that a 12-inch pipe be laid across Fennell-street, at its juncture with Villiers-street; also that the said portion of Fennell-street be kerbed and guttered on the north side, the whole not to exceed £40." In reply to a question, the Mayor said that the piece of ground at the corner of Macquarie-street was required by the Council as a lumber yard. This being all the business the Council rose.

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—The deputation who waited on the Minister for Lands a few days ago stated that the Western District from Bathurst to Orange produces largely of grain of all kinds, and that the industry is capable of much further development. But two things are necessary to this: 1st. Facility of transit, that is, extension of the railway. 2nd. Cheap conveyance.

It is doubtless desirable that our agriculturists should have every facility for carrying on their pursuits—thus promoting the disposal and profitable settlement of our public lands; but railways are constructed at the public cost, and it is the duty of a Government (hardly hitherto sufficiently borne in mind) to see a fair prospect of the outlay being remunerative before they enter on it, and this can only be secured by a large trade at a fair price of conveyance. Cost of conveyance therefore cannot well be reduced, at least not to such a point as would place our western farmers on a par with the farmers of the neighbouring colonies, who can land their produce in Sydney for about 10s. per ton, a rate that would be ruinous for our railway to carry out.

Cannot the matter be fairly met by imposing a moderate duty on imported agricultural produce, such as would equalise the cost of water conveyance with that of railway carriage?

All the other colonies levy revenue on agricultural products.

Tasmania does so.

Victoria does so; and during the last year that colony has been the cheapest of all the colonies for agricultural produce.

New Zealand proposes such a tax as part of her new tariff, so that the Northern Island may draw her supplies from the Southern Island in preference to importing from abroad.

In the new tariff of Queensland a tax is proposed on agricultural produce. Why should the New South Wales farmers alone be exposed to the unequal competition of sea-borne produce?

If such a tax had the effect of putting a stop to sea-borne imports, it could only be because a sufficiency was drawn by rail from our own interior; thus either way the revenue gains—an exception to the usual rule that when importation ceases revenue is lost.

While our Treasurer is casting about in every direction for additional revenue, can he find a more legitimate source of supply than this, or one more easily levied?

MERCATOR.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£446	1	0
Gin	352	17	11
Whisky	28	10	0
Rum	560	0	0
All other spirits	96	10	0
Wine	47	17	5
Ale, porter, and beer (in bottle)	5	15	6
Tobacco and snuff	38	10	0
——— unmanufactured	97	7	0
Cigars	24	7	6
Tea	182	4	6
Sugar (unrefined)	0	10	0
Dried fruits	6	6	1
Hops	4	3	9
Rice	1	18	7
Gold	5	17	1
Pilotage	5	0	0
New specific duties	657	8	11
Ad valorem	686	14	5
Total	£3247	19	8

Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb offered at auction, to-day, a quantity of sugars, groceries, &c. Sugars sold at rates ranging up to £40 per ton; damaged candles, 8½d. to 9d.; raisins, 5½d.; hams, 14½d.; hops, 9½d., &c.

Four of the produce auctioneers held their wool sales to-day, and offered an aggregate of over 570 bales. The trade were not disposed to pay vendors' reserves, and, as at last week's sales, nearly all the important lots were withdrawn. Sheepskins were in good request, and sold readily at late rates. The sales were as follows:—

By Mr. Turner: LR over P in diamond, 5 bales scoured wool at 14½d.; B over Paroo, 9 fleece at 9½d.; H M'C in diamond, 3 fleece at 14d., 2 skirts at 8½d., 8 greasy at 5d. to 6½d., 6 locks and pieces at 2½d. to 8½d., 5 mixed at 4d. to 5½d., 1 scoured at 10½d., 8 lots sheepskins at 4d. to 5d., pelts at 1½d. to 2½d.

By Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin: Kuryong, 7 bales pieces at 11½d.; LPD, 4 fleece at 10d., 1 pieces at 5½d; Y, 7 greasy at 5½d., 1 locks at 1½d.; GM in oblong, 6 greasy at 6½d.; M, 23 greasy at 6d., 2 locks at 3d.; AC, 6 greasy at 6½d., 1 clippings at 3d., 2 greasy at 5½d. 1 scoured at 7½d., 2 greasy at 4½d. and 5d., 4 mixed broken at 6d. to 8d. By private sale, 8 greasy at 6d.; PP, 24 greasy at 5½d., 2 locks at 2½d.; M in triangle, 22 skin-wool at 9d.; T.R conjoined, 6 at 9d. 7 lots sheepskins at 3½d. to 5d., pelts 2½d.

By Messrs. Irwin and Co.: 8 bales greasy wool at 4½d. to 7½d.; 2 fleece at 11½d.; and sheepskins at 3½d. to 5d.

By Messrs. Richardson and Wrench: JC, 7 bales greasy wool at 5½d.; RT, 5 scoured at 11½d.; 3 locks at 9½d.; Willeroo, 30 greasy at 6½d.; 3 greasy at 6½d.

Brisbane papers are to the 21st instant. We quote the following from the *Courier* of Saturday:—

This week closes like the previous one—a fair amount of business has been done, but it has been without incident. The demand for goods for Townsville still continues. In addition to the usual fortnightly steamer, the schooner Dawn has been dispatched for that port with a full cargo, and the Wave of Life, schooner, is now on the berth for the same place, and Bowen as well. The trade between the ports north of Rockhampton and Brisbane can, however, only be regarded as in its infancy, though it now affords constant employment to five sailing vessels ranging from 36 to 90 tons register, in addition to the A. S. N. Co.'s steamers.

In connection with shipping, the clearance of the Indus, the second ship of this wool season, for London, is worthy of notice. She takes a very large cargo of wool and other pastoral produce, cotton, and preserved meat. Of the latter she has very large shipments, amounting in all to 2100 cases of preserved mutton, equal to 105 tons, and valued at upwards of £6000. Of this quantity 100 tons were prepared at Clifton by W. B. Tooth, and the remainder by R. Towns and Co., Redbank. In both instances the process for preservation is that adopted by the Melbourne meat-preserving companies, and which has proved a success in every sense. Steadiness is the characteristic of the markets. A fair trade demand exists for most articles of daily consumption, but with very few exceptions there is no special inquiry for any one line, and those that are sought for have already been mentioned, such as dried fruits, sardines, and a few things of a similar class. Currants and raisins have been in limited supply for some months past, and a steady advance has taken place, until the first-named are now worth 7d. An increased demand will shortly set in for the Christmas supplies. Black pepper has also attracted notice, and sales have been effected up to 8d per lb. Leading articles, flour, bulk beer, wines, and spirits have not altered in price, and they are comparatively inactive. Produce, hay, maize, bran, and potatoes are also inactive, and last week's rates still prevail. The probability of a change in the tariff has been freely discussed, but without leading to any decided action, except that the Chamber of Commerce have passed a resolution to the effect, "That should the Government determine on altering the tariff so as to admit any goods free upon which a duty is now payable, this committee think it desirable that the change should be made in such a manner as to cause as little loss as possible to the holders of stocks upon which duty has already been paid." The resolution was forwarded to the Colonial Treasurer, who promised to take the matter into consideration.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

DAWSON AND CO.—At their Pitt-street Yards, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.; at Camperdown Yards, at 2.30, Horses.

BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At their Mart, at 11, Fat Calves, Pigs, Poultry, &c.; at 1, Dairy Produce, &c.

T. R. SMITH.—At Railway, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Dog and Duck Yards, Poultry, Eggs, Bacon, Butter, &c.

S. GRAHAM.—At Railway, Hay, Straw, &c.

HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 11.30, Fat Sheep; at their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides, Calfskins, &c.; at 2.15, Tallow.

A. ALLAN.—At the Alfred Hotel, Castlereagh-street, at 11, License, Goodwill, Furniture, &c.

C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 10.30, Continuation Sale of Fancy Goods, Cutlery, &c.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, General Drapery, Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.

M. MOLONY.—At his Rooms, at 11, Boots and Shoes.

R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Wines and Spirits, Porter, Sugars, Oilmen's Stores, Fish, Flour, &c.; at A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, at 3, Wheat.

H. D. COCKBURN.—At the Australian Inn, corner of Abercrombie and Parramatta streets, at 11, Lease, License, Fittings, Furniture, &c.; at the corner of Francis and Riley streets, Woolloomooloo; at 2, Household Furniture, &c.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11, City Suburban, and Country Properties; at their Produce Stores, at 2.15, Tallow.

IRWIN AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 10, Leather, &c.; at 10.30, Hides; at 2.15, Tallow.

J. A. TURNER.—At his Produce Stores, at 9.45, Leather; at 11, Hides, Calfskins, &c.; at 2.15, Tallow.

MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Leather, &c.; at 2.15, Tallow, &c.

S. LEVIN.—At the Clarendon Hotel, corner of George and Hunter streets, at 11, Lease, License, Goodwill, Bar Fittings, Household Furniture, &c.

N. W. RAVEN.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Black Swan Yards, at 12, Pigs, Horses, Poultry, Farm and Dairy Produce, &c.

WELLS AND JAMES.—At Railway, Hay, Straw, &c.

GOSPER AND MOSES.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Dog and Duck Yards, at 12, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Calves, Pigs, &c.

ELLIS AND CO.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Depot, at 11.30, Fat Calves, Pigs, Poultry; at 12.30, Butter, Eggs, Bacon, Cheese, &c.; at 4, Fruit, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, &c., &c.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Books, Stationery, Music, Clothing, Watches, &c.

J. B. NORTH AND CO.—On the premises, Agnes-place, Bullanaming-street, Redfern, at 11, Household Furniture, &c.

PURIFICATION OF SEWAGE.—It will be universally admitted, the *Engineer* observes, that the purification, or the clarification, of the effluent water of sewage is more important to the sanitary welfare of the community than the production of an artificial manure from the solid residue; consequently, the former must always be the first consideration, and any process that does not accomplish this is valueless, notwithstanding whatever might be the quality of the manufactured manure. The standard determined by the Commissioners with respect to admitting effluent sewage water into rivers is, "that the liquid containing in suspension more than 1 part, by weight, of dry organic matter in 100,000 parts, by weight, of the liquid," is not admissible. But the "A B C" process is not competent to reach this standard, as the average of the analysis of the samples taken on three consecutive days gave 2·82 parts of suspended organic matter in 100,000, or nearly three times the amount allowed. In every instance there is always finally left in solution a balance of solid matters, which is greater than the amount originally present in the sewage. It certainly strikes the observer as a somewhat paradoxical circumstance to attempt to purify sewage by adding to it a large quantity of extraneous substances. The amount of the suspended organic matter is not of so much importance in the effluent water as the quantity of organic nitrogen, since it is the latter which, by reason of its highly putrescible nature, chiefly causes pollution in a stream. Unfortunately, the process fails not only to remove the organic nitrogen, but in fact actually increases the amount of it in solution. It has been stated before in our columns that the purification of the effluent water, and the production of an artificial manure from the residue, are complementary operations, the successful execution of the one necessitating that of the other. A mere glance at the evidence before us is more than enough to prove how inefficacious and crude is the "A B C" process.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Thursday.

Sittings for the Trial of Causes.

Jury Court.

Before Mr. Justice Faucett and juries of four.

WALCH V. MASON AND ANOTHER.

This was an action by Garvet Walch against William and Sarah Mason, sued as representing the firm of W. Mason and Co., for goods bargained and sold, goods sold and delivered, &c. Plaintiff claimed £56 7s. 1d.; defendants pleaded never indebted.

Mr. Butler, instructed by Mr. J. Hellyer, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. M. H. Stephen, instructed by Messrs. Allen, Bowden, and Allen, for the defendants.

Jury: Mr. James Emanuel Woodward, of Macleay-street, Sydney; Mr. Joseph Ward, of Glenmore Road, Sydney; Mr. William Bernard Walford, of 115, Macleay-street, Sydney; and Mr. Charles Percy Woolley, of 32, Cumberland-street, Sydney.

The plaintiff's claim was founded upon an alleged purchase of his stock-in-trade, as a bookseller and stationer at Parramatta, where the defendants also carried on business. The defendants admitted that there had been negotiations with a view to purchase, but denied that any actual purchase had been made. The evidence was conflicting.

Verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £45.

ROBISON V. VALE AND ANOTHER.

This was an action by William Robison against Henry Vale and Henry Lacey, for work and labour materials. Plaintiff claimed £50. Defendants pleaded never indebted.

Mr. M. H. Stephen, instructed by Mr. Watson, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Butler, instructed by Mr. Dawson, for the defendants.

Jury: Mr. John Williams, J. P., of Waverley; Mr. Richard Waverley, of 86, Botany-street, Sydney; Mr. Thomas Wilshire, of Waverley; and Mr. William Bernard Walford, of 115, Macleay-street, Sydney.

The trial of this case was not concluded.

Banco Court.

Before Mr. Justice Cheeke and juries of four.

JOSEPH V. BALL.

This was an action by Alfred Joseph against James Ball, for damage to the reversion of the former, by the pulling down and removal of a house, as to which defendant was plaintiff's tenant. Damages were laid at £200. Defendant paid £10 into Court as sufficient to compensate for all damage that plaintiff had sustained.

Mr. Davis and Mr. Healy, instructed by Mr. Greer, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Darley and Mr. Brown, instructed by Mr. Williamson, for the defendant.

Jury: Mr. William Yates, of Cook's River; Mr. Joshua Richmond Young, of Glebe Road, Glebe; Mr. William Yeomans, of 13, Union-street, Surry Hills; and Mr. Joseph Wyatt, of Manly Beach.

The only question in this case was as to whether the £10 paid into Court by the defendant was sufficient. The house in question was a small wooden building upon an allotment of land at Darlington 88 feet by 20, let to defendant on a lease for 99 years from the 15th September, 1856, subject to a ground rent of £9 per annum. The defendant adduced evidence to show that the building was very old and decayed, and that the value of the reversion was not diminished to the extent of more than £5. Plaintiff's evidence was that the building was worth about £40.

The jury found a verdict for the defendant.

DENTRY V. ALFORD.

This was an action for breach of promise of marriage by Emma Dentry against John Alford, the elder. The declaration contained two counts, the first alleging a mutual agreement between plaintiff and defendant to marry, and the second, an agreement by which the plaintiff was to come out to Sydney from England to marry the defendant. It was avowed that both these agreements had been broken. Damages were laid at £1000. There was no defence. Interlocutory judgment had been signed, and the case came before the Court and jury for assessment of damages only.

Mr. Darley, instructed by Mr. Robberds, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant was not represented.

Jury: Mr. William Williams, of Careening Cove, North Shore; Mr. William Yates, of Cook's River; Mr. John Yard, of Gipps-street, Sydney; Mr. William Yeomans, of 13, Union-street, Surry Hills.

It was clearly proved by letters from the defendant himself that he had urged the plaintiff, whom he had met during a recent visit to England, to come out to him at Sydney. The letters were couched in the strongest terms of affection, and were full of promises of his future care for her happiness. It was also shown that the defendant had written to Captain Johnson, of the William Duthie, to provide Miss Dentry with a cabin passage, and to take great care of her, promising to meet her on her arrival. Defendant not only did not meet the plaintiff on her arrival, but he did not even pay her passage money, £52 10s., and she had to pay this sum herself, as well as all the cost of her outfit. Also, to provide for her return. Defendant had gone so far as positively to deny, by letter, that he had ever made any promise whatever to the plaintiff. The defendant, who resided in the Hunter River district, was said to be a man of about sixty years of age, or perhaps more, but "hale and hearty." He was said also to be possessed of considerable property. A similar action, it was asserted, had been brought or initiated against the defendant, some years ago, by another lady. The plaintiff was a person of very quiet and lady-like appearance, apparently something over thirty years of age. Letters which the defendant had written, and which had been placed in the hands of another attorney for the purposes of an action, were proposed to be put in evidence, as containing statements of the defendant's property. The attorney, (Mr. Benbow,) however, declined to produce these letters, his former client being absent, and his Honor held that the production of them could not be compelled. General evidence was thereupon given as to the defendant having imported valuable horses, and having represented himself to be a man of considerable means.

His Honor having summed up, the jury, after about ten minutes' consideration, found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £500.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

Thursday.

Before his Honor Mr. District Court Judge Dowling.

COOPER V. BOROUGH OF CAMPERDOWN.

In this case (part heard on Wednesday) the plaintiff, a commission agent, sued the borough of Camperdown for one per cent. commission for one year, for negotiating a loan of £2000 for the said borough. Defendants paid £3 into Court, and pleaded never indebted as to the remainder. The case for the defence was that Cooper, the plaintiff, had not so acted as negotiator of the loan as to entitle him to the amount claimed, £20. It was not denied that the plaintiff had done something, but for this it was averred that he had been sufficiently paid. The determination of this fact was made a matter of evidence respecting the amount of work done and the customary charge made. The advocate for the defendants applied for a nonsuit, contending that the plaintiff had totally failed to show that Mr. Cooper had ever been really engaged by the Corporation to negotiate the loan, which had been effected by other parties. The counsel for the plaintiff refused a nonsuit, and addressed the Court on the merits, and insisted that the paying of £3 into Court by defendants was an admission of plaintiff's agency in the matter giving rise to the claim made. The Judge said that he was of opinion that the plaintiff ought not to succeed. There had been no proved employment of Mr. Cooper in this matter at all. Verdict for the defendants. Mr. Paterson, instructed by Mr. E. J. Cory, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. S. C. Brown appeared for the defendants.

HEDGER V. WALKER.

This was an action brought by Alfred Hedger, of Ashfield, against David J. Walker, of Canterbury. Plaintiff claimed £15 10s. 11d. on a building contract. Defendant pleaded never indebted; that the work was not done in a workmanlike manner; that payment of account had been made; and set-off of £2 10s. money paid. Evidence was given on behalf of plaintiff and of defendant. The Court gave a verdict for the plaintiff, £4 7s. 6d. For the plaintiff, Mr. Windeyer, instructed by Mr. G. S. Yarnton. For the defendant, Mr. William Roberts.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

On the motion of Mr. Want, the rule nisi in Bayliss v. Walters was made absolute. The schedule and the statement under rule 20 to be filed within fourteen days.

The rule nisi in the Commercial Bank v. Dougherty was made absolute on the motion of Mr. Want. The schedule and the statement under rule 20 to be filed on or before the 5th December.

Plans of distribution were confirmed in the estates of Augustus A. Lackerstein, and James H. Sevil.

In the estate of Nicholas Jacobson, an adjourned special meeting. Insolvent's wife was examined, and the meeting was adjourned until the 28th November.

Creditors' directions were ratified in the estates of Samuel Chatwin, Charles Jenkins, George Howell, and James W. Lowe.

His Honor refused to ratify creditors' directions in the estate of Joseph Drayton.

Mr. Mackenzie applied in re Cornelius C. Molony as to acceptance of offer of 8th June. Not being within 20 Victoria, No. 24, no order was made.

SURRENDERS.

William Johnstone, of Young, hay and corn dealer. Liabilities £247 9s. 2d. Assets, £190 13s. 1d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

Edward Elwin Darvall, of Sydney, lately an auctioneer. Liabilities, £77 9s. 6d. Assets, £25. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

Christopher James Campbell, of O'Connell-street, Sydney, agent. Liabilities, £135 6s. Assets £5. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, November 25, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Thomas M'Mahon, third meeting; Thomas Dawson, first or only meeting; James Wallace, first or only meeting; Annie Bock, first or only meeting; Joseph Donnelly, first or only meeting; George Fishburn, first or only meeting; Richard Thame and William Walker, third meeting; Lyall Scott, third meeting; Charles Vernon Coote, third meeting. Before the District Commissioner: Michael Joseph Ryan, and Patrick Joseph Macnamara, second meeting at Braidwood.

Tuesday, November 29, at 11 a.m. — Before the District Commissioner: Thomas Kirwan, first or only meeting at Cooma.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, November 29, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: John Cameron, Robert Henderson, Charles Gates, Richard Collier, adjourned from the 22nd instant.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Love, Thompson, Penfold, Birrell, Raper, and Evans.

Fourteen persons were fined in sums varying from 1s. to 10s. on conviction of drunkenness, or of riotous behaviour, or of using obscene language.

James Macpherson was charged with having no lawful means of support. Constable M'Carthy deposed that about half-past 12 o'clock this morning the prisoner and several other persons, male and female, were in Market-street, talking loudly, and in rather an obscene manner, and he told them to go home; prisoner told witness to mind his own business or he would knock his brains out; he also pushed against witness, and told him that he would dare him to take him into custody; witness pushed him away, and he struck witness a blow which knocked him down, the fall cutting his trousers and hurting his knees; witness tried to arrest the prisoner, and knocked him down, but he got up and ran away. Constable Larkins deposed that about 1 o'clock this morning, in consequence of information received from the last witness, he went in search of the prisoner and found him in a watercloset in a lane off King-street; took him into custody and charged him with having no lawful means of support; has not known him to do any work for the last twelve months; he is a companion of thieves, and has been more than once convicted at this Court of different offences. To be imprisoned and kept to hard labour three months.

Julia Prior was charged with being a common prostitute, wandering in a public place and behaving in a riotous manner. She was one of the party referred to by constable M'Carthy in the last case. Constable Wilmott deposed that she had hold of Macpherson's arm. To be imprisoned fourteen days.

Elizabeth Walker, a vagrant, was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

John Charles was found guilty of having wilfully and maliciously broken a square of glass the property of William Flynn. Defendant admitted before he was given into custody that he broke the window, but that it was an accident, and he would pay for it. He made the same statement in Court. No one saw it done, and the complainant spoke of it as an accident. The Bench found him guilty, and ordered him to pay 10s. damages, or to be imprisoned three days.

Jeremiah Self was found guilty of being a suspected person, and being on Hyde Park for an unlawful purpose, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one month. The evidence, unfit for publication, went to establish several acts of indecency. Mr. Thompson, prisoner's advocate, gave notice of appeal, pending which the prisoner was admitted to bail, with one surety in £10, to abide the result.

On the summons paper were nineteen cases, of which one was dismissed, two were postponed, and seven were not prosecuted. Four persons were fined 5s. each, and one was fined 10s., for violation of the municipal by-laws for the regulation of carriages plying for hire. John M'Cann was fined 10s. for suffering a fence to remain on a carriage way for a longer time than was necessary. Sarah Jane Woods, having put Mary Flood in bodily fear by threatening, in the course of a wordy war, that she would knock her face off, was required to enter into a recognizance with one surety in £10 to keep the peace six months, or in default of such surety to be imprisoned for that period. In Delby v. Jones, a suit for wages, complainant obtained an order. Bowling v. Ball was an undefended case under the Tenants Act, and a warrant went of course.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate, Messrs. Oatley, Tucker, and Macfarlane.

Three drunkards were variously fined.

William Phillips, a deserter from the ship Mary Ann Wilson, was discharged, the ship having left the port.

David Howell, master of the schooner Fox, was fined 20s., and 5s. 6d. costs of Court, for neglecting to exhibit a light on board his vessel whilst lying in the fairway of the harbour.

Henry Atwell, who was fined 10s., in default three days' incarceration, for drunkenness, was further sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., with the alternative of seven days' additional incarceration, for making use of obscene language in George-street.

Thomas Bray, of unsound mind, was, upon the recommendation of Drs. Egan and Macfarlane, sent to the receiving-house for lunatics at Darlinghurst.

Charles Liffu, a South Sea Islander, was fined 10s., and 5s. costs, for riotous behaviour in George-street.

Margaret Mitchell v. George Garton, and Mary Garton v. Margaret Mitchell, were assault cases; Margaret Mitchell v. John Mitchell, for wife desertion; and George Garton v. Margaret Mitchell, for breaking a square of glass valued at 2s. 6d. The Mitchells and Gartons are joint tenants of a house situated in William-street, and the above summons cases arose out of a quarrel, the result of Mrs. Mitchell's unbearable temper and jealous disposition, the evidence adduced showing that she was jealous of her own stepmother and sister, and in fact of every woman whom she saw her husband speaking to. Mrs. Mitchell said she thought it was time to be jealous when her sister told her that she was in love with Mr. Mitchell. Mr. Carroll, on behalf of Mr. Mitchell, stated that his client was willing to receive Mrs. Mitchell home again, and treat her as he had always done, with the greatest kindness and consideration if she would only curb her jealous temper; but he could not take another house, as he had a twelve months' lease of the one he at present resides in. Mrs. Mitchell refused to return to him while any other woman lived in the same house. The Bench, having heard the evidence in all the cases, dismissed the first and last. In the second, a fine of 1s. and 6s. 6d. costs, were inflicted, and in the maintenance case an order was made for the payment of 10s. per week for twelve months.

The remaining cases were either dismissed or postponed.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

Banco Court.—Ellis v. Libby (assessment), Davis v. Campbell, Powell v. Smith.

Jury Court.—Robison v. Vale and another (part heard), Irwin and another v. Dawson, Sampson v. Smith.

In Equity.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge. At 11 o'clock: Motions and petitions.

Master's Office.—10.30: Ex parte Commissioner for Railways and F. H. Dangar, taxation.

DISTRICT COURT.

Ca. Sa. Motions.—Lenehan v. Solomon, Thrussell v. Murray, Moss v. Martin, Williamson v. Carr, Keeshan v. Carter, Peapes and another v. Darvall, Mayes v. Stack, Little v. Green.

Causes.—Mayes v. Pike, part heard; Stewart v. Wheeler.

N.B.—The causes will not be called on until 10.30.

BETHEL UNION.

The annual meeting of this institution took place last night, at the Mariners' Church, Lower George-street. His Excellency the Earl of Belmore occupied the chair, and the Rev. Dr. Lang, the Rev. Mr. Sunderland, the Rev. Mr. Piddington, the Rev. Mr. Lewers, the Rev. Dr. Beg, the Rev. Mr. Gainford, and other gentlemen were present on the platform. The attendance was moderate.

The Rev. Mr. Sunderland opened the proceedings with prayer, and the meeting joined in singing the 100th Psalm.

The Secretary (Mr. Richard Sadleir) read the following

REPORT.

"Your committee, in presenting their annual report to the subscribers and friends of this institution, have to state that the Sabbath services, the visitation of the sick seamen in the Infirmary, the temperance cause, and the Sabbath-school have been duly conducted until recently, when, owing to the severe illness of the late minister, the Rev. W. Leishman (with the exception of the Sabbath services), the other duties have been necessarily suspended—an illness which, after much suffering, borne with Christian resignation, terminated in death, leaving a widow and many friends to deplore their loss.

"His remains, after the usual services within this church, where he had so long officiated, were removed on Saturday last to their final resting-place, followed by many mourners. This is the third minister of this institution whose decease we have to record within the short period since these walls were erected.

"The deceased, during the period of his illness, while enduring excruciating pain, and even in moments of occasional delirium, continued to express his solicitude for the welfare of this institution, and even when conscious of his own approaching dissolution evinced a marked anxiety for the well-doing of the seamen, and the congregation over which he had presided some three years with zeal and unabated activity.

"To the widow, who so faithfully watched over the Sabbath school of this institution, your committee desire to convey their sympathy and condolence in this hour of her affliction, and would commend her to the prayers and kind offices of her fellow Christians, reminding them that while we rejoice with those who do rejoice, we are also bound to weep with those who weep; to her is the consolation that the deceased has passed from life to immortality.

"Through the kind offices of several ministers who have supplied the absence of our late minister during his severe illness, the Sabbath ministrations have been duly performed each Lord's day, and arrangements will be made for the continuance of these services, until a suitable successor may be found to fill the vacancy.

"The importance of this institution may be best seen by the numerous arrivals and departures of vessels from this port, which during the year have been reported at about 1200 vessels, manned by over 20,000 seamen, and 3976 vessels have departed, including our coasting traders and steamers, making the duties of the minister not only very onerous but diversified, as he has to deal with natives of various nations and religious creeds, while from their being non-residents, and their stay of short duration, he labours under the disadvantage generally of being unable to trace the results of his ministrations.

"The year has been one of unprecedented calamity, both on shore and at sea. Floods unknown to the oldest inhabitant as to extent and violence have devastated almost all portions of the colony affecting severely our agricultural and pastoral interests, submerging portions of towns and destroying life, while on the sea-board vessels have foundered and been wrecked, with the consequent loss of life and property.

"The stately ship Walter Hood, just within reach of her destination, furnishes an example of the uncertainty of nautical enterprise; whilst the noble conduct of two individuals, Messrs. Harrison and Bailey, who on that trying occasion braved the tempest and risked their lives to rescue the crew of that vessel, deserves to be chronicled as honourable to their self-devotion.

"It may not be thought within the province of this society to reviving the important question of forming harbours of refuge along our extensive coast line; but identified as we are with the interests of seamen, and reminded as we are each year with the calamities to which they are constantly exposed, and convinced that there is no question affecting our mercantile interest of equal importance, we conceive we can hardly overlook some reference to a subject in which so much life and property is involved—for amongst the terrors and trials of a seafaring life, a lee shore without any port of refuge is one of the most appalling.

"In this momentous time, when the fairest fields of portions of Europe have been made the scenes of carnage and ruthless desolation, when everything is uncertain as to the extent of the fearful scourge of war, how far our native land in the complications of national alliances may be involved, we must regard the seaman's position as one of primary importance, both as to the security of our homes and the protection of our commerce; on this hardy class of men, whether in peace or war, but more especially in the latter, all our intercourse with other countries all our exchange of productions, and, to a very great extent, the safety of our city, must depend; we should therefore feel a deep interest in their welfare as a class to whom we must be always indebted.

"Your committee, in resigning their trust, conceive that this institution has peculiar claims upon the liberal support of our city population, as being the only one of a religious character bearing on the moral and spiritual welfare of seamen, and therefore solicit at the hands of the merchants and citizens a continuance of their liberality. The single object of the institution is to convey the Gospel in the spirit of a wide catholicity to seamen of various nations and diversities of religious distinctions, often involving no fundamental differences.

"Your committee feel much indebted to anonymous contributors for their donations acknowledged by the Treasurer, more especially as their funds, with a liability to increased demands, are very limited—the whole collection for the year being £209.

"There are instances of unsolicited liberality which we hope may stimulate others 'to do likewise,' and so give not grudgingly or of necessity, for 'God loveth a cheerful giver.'—2 Cor. ix."

The Secretary intimated that several gentlemen had been obliged to decline the invitation to be present that evening. He had received letters of apology from Sir William Manning, M.L.C., the Hon. John Richardson, M.L.C., the Rev. Dr. Steele, the Rev. Thomas Smith, the Rev. W. Kelynack, the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, and other gentlemen, who, owing to prior engagements, were unfortunately unable to attend. It was fourteen months since their last annual meeting, but in consequence of the excitement attending the opening of the Exhibition, and the unfortunate illness of their minister, they were compelled to postpone the meeting, until the present period.

Captain Sadleir, on behalf of the Treasurer of the Institution, read the following balance sheet:—

The Treasurer in account with the Bethel Union.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To balance from last year	28	9	11
Subscriptions and donations from 7th September, 1869, to 22nd November, 1870	209	17	6
	£238	7	5

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By 14 months' salary to the late Rev. Mr. Leishman	175	0	0
Commission to collector, Mr. Ramsay	19	14	6
Stamps for distributing reports, &c., &c.	1	0	0
Paid Gas Company	5	10	0
Paid printing report	9	9	6
Paid *Empire* for printing and advertising	8	1	1
	£218	19	1

The Rev. Mr. Sunderland stated that he had been requested to read the following minister's report:—

"The Mariners' Church continues very much in the same circumstances as in former years. Unsectarian and catholic in its constitution, it is bound up with no individual denomination, but maintains with all evangelical communions a friendly connection.

"Ministers of various denominations during the past year have with much acceptance taken part in the Sabbath services. The ships have been visited and invitations given to all on board to attend the House of God. Suitable tracts have been distributed from time to time amongst the crews of the vessels in port.

"The congregations on the Lord's Day have been in many respects as formerly. The same character of fluctuation as may be expected in a church for seamen is still to be observed. Sometimes very large congregations have assembled, and on other occasions the attendance has been comparatively limited. On the whole, however, it has been encouraging and satisfactory.

"Many captains, officers of ships, and sailors attend the services regularly when their ships are in port, while others attend churches of their own denomination. Donations from captains and others have been received, which have cleared the charges formerly contracted for the harmonium, the introduction of gas into the church, and more recently for the payment of an organist, and other incidental expenses. A cushion for the pulpit has been supplied by the wife of a sailor. A new Bethel flag has again been kindly presented by Mr. R. T. Ford. The Bibles in the pews have become much dilapidated, and if any friend is inclined to contribute a new set, accompanied with hymn books, or to send a donation for the purpose, the gift will be gratefully received.

"Previous to their departure, detachments of soldiers from the Artillery were regular attendants. There is also generally a number of worshippers not sailors. This is an encouragement to seamen, who like to see a congregation not composed entirely of themselves.

"On account of all the sittings being free, the church holds out an open door to strangers, and to those who may not be connected with stated congregations, and it is freely entered by many such persons.

"The Sabbath school continues under the care of Mrs. Leishman, and is regularly visited by the minister.

"Many names have been added during the year to the lists of the Christian and Temperance Society. The meetings, opened and closed with devotional exercises, are held every Thursday evening, and the minister invariably presides. Many drunkards have been reclaimed, and it is hoped that the efforts to promote the cause of sobriety have been productive of much good; conversions to sobriety have sometimes, but not always, been conversions to Christianity. Reclaimed drunkards, at the temperance meetings, have frequently, with painful interest, told the story of their reformation. Seamen have occasionally appeared among the speakers, and borne a fine testimony to the blessedness of discipleship with Christ Jesus. Captains have often deplored to the minister the evils caused by the increase of public-houses. Some of them are very near the ships, and the captain declared that the temptations held out in this way to seamen, more effectually than any other, counteracted every effort of kindness which shipmasters could put forth for the benefit of their men.

"The mournful narrative is yet fresh in the memory of the wreck of the Walter Hood, the chief mate of which vessel, by exposure and exertions beyond his strength, contracted a painful and fatal illness. For many weeks he alternated between life and death, but after suffering various relapses he at length fell beneath the stroke of death.

"The agents of the ship did all in their power for his comfort, and provided competent medical skill. He was visited regularly by the minister of the Bethel, and the minister received a letter of thanks on behalf of the friends of Mr. Hewison and the agents of the ship, for his attention during his illness.

"No class of men are we bound to remember with greater interest than seamen. Ships are the great ocean caravans of commerce between the distant nations of the world. In their trying and valuable avocations sailors are exposed to the greatest temptations, dangers, and privations—fire, famine, and shipwreck, an instantaneous grave in the deep when washed overboard, absence from home, kindred, and domestic comforts, are among the vicissitudes to which they are subject. All who love the Saviour should be in earnest that every opportunity should be afforded to them, in every port they enter, to hear the Saviour's Gospel call. If one lost sheep brought back to the Saviour's fold is the cause of joy in the presence of the angels of God, so should it be to believers on earth. Christ's labourers in a world of sin will, in no case, lose their reward. Let fervent prayers be offered for the conversion of the sailor, let no pains be spared, and let all strive for the salvation of those who are now living without God and without hope in the world, so that in the great day of judgment it may be manifest that our labours have not been in vain in the Lord."

The Rev. Dr. Lang was called upon to move the following resolution:—"That the report now read be adopted, and, together with the audited account, be printed for distribution." He said that he had been requested by the Rev. Mr. Sunderland to undertake the duty of moving the adoption of the report, but he would do so rather *pro forma* than otherwise. He begged to express his cordial approval of the report which was submitted to the meeting. He cordially sympathised with the society in the great loss it had recently sustained in the decease of the late pastor—an event which a few weeks ago was altogether unexpected, and which took the community by surprise. It was now not less than 35 years since he was first connected with the Bethel Society in this city, and at that time there was no chaplain. The services rendered were those of occasional ministration. It was, he believed, in the year 1840 that he visited the city of New York, and became acquainted with the Bethel Society of that city. He saw the committee, and mentioned the state of things which in his experience existed in New South Wales, which had become for several years previous the resort of American vessels, particularly whalers. And he succeeded after a good deal of trouble in securing for the Bethel Society of Sydney that a gentleman should be sent out by the society in New York, who agreed to pay one-third of the salary, on condition that the "British Seamen's Society" would contribute another third, leaving the remaining third to be paid by the colony. A benevolent mercantile house in New York contributed towards defraying the passage of the chaplain sent out by the American Society, and the British Society agreed to give one-third of the salary if the American Society provided the same amount. Now after he saw that arrangement made and accepted, so much cordiality existed in Sydney that in addition to the one-third salary we agreed to pay the chaplain £80 for the rent of his house. Now he had seen that after that arrangement, for some reason or other which he could not ascertain, the British Society had withdrawn from their engagement and sometime after the American Society also. But so zealous was the Bethel Society at that period, and so confident of obtaining support, that they agreed to proceed with the work, notwithstanding the withdrawal of these two societies. He thought, in comparing the zeal with which the society was received by the community at that early period with the state of things during the incumbency of their late pastor, they had little reason to congratulate themselves on the result. It was certainly far from creditable to this noble port, frequented as it was, and as the report stated, by noble vessels, and having so many mercantile houses connected with the trade of the port, that they were not able to give the chaplain of a society like the present more than £150. He was sorry to say it was nothing to their credit, and contrasted very unfavourably with the state of things which existed in this very city thirty years ago, when he was instrumental in bringing out from America the first chaplain, who was received with open arms by a large portion of the community. He trusted, however, that the day of small things was over, and that renewed efforts would be made to carry out this most important object of the society with zeal and success. During his stay in America on that occasion he happened to travel as far south as the city of Charleston, in South Carolina, which during the American war was so conspicuous for the part it took in the great struggle on that continent. There was a seamen's chaplain in that city (which appeared about the size of the city of Sydney), and he had a salary of twelve or fifteen hundred dollars a year from the society with which he was connected. Now he thought their position in reference to the recent pastorate was very unfavourable at present, contrasted with the zeal with which the society was inaugurated in 1841, or with the efforts which were made by their Teutonic brethren in America in support of an institution of such a kind. He trusted, therefore, that a vigorous effort would be made in the forthcoming pastorate, whoever might be appointed to the office, to revive the society and to raise it from its present position, because a society which was only able to give its pastor £150 a year could not be said to be in a satisfactory condition. (Hear, hear.) He begged at the same time to say a word in favour of the respected widow of their late pastor. (Applause.) Her relatives, he believed, resided in Canada, where her husband laboured for some time in the Christian ministry before he came to this part of the world. He believed it was her intention to return to that country, and he trusted that she would not go away empty-handed (loud applause), but that the friends of the society, and particularly those mercantile houses on whom it was incumbent to support and encourage a work of this kind, would not be behind in contributing from their abundance towards this object, as well as to reinaugurate the society, and to place it upon a proper level in future. Perhaps he should apologise for taking so much liberty as he had done, but he could not help saying what he had said in the hope of making some impression upon whom it concerned that this good work might be carried on with increasing success, and that it might be placed, in the good providence of God, in a position to promote the spiritual welfare and growth in grace of many of their brethren "who go down to the sea in ships, and who had business upon the mighty waters." They were all indebted to the seafaring man, and many of them had experience on the deck. He trusted then that this society would in the future occupy a higher position and receive greater encouragement than it had done in times past. He had great pleasure in moving the resolution placed in his hand. (Applause.)

The Rev. Mr. Sunderland seconded the resolution, and said that he was sure that those who had heard the report read, must have listened to it with mingled feelings. He was quite sure that all would unite in sympathy with the widow of their late pastor, and he entirely coincided with the remarks which had been made upon the subject by the Rev. Dr. Lang. He was quite sure she was worthy of the sympathy of those who knew how energetically she worked for the welfare of those who came to her; and this ought to commend itself to their hearts and their common humanity. In these days of trial and temptation they must attend to the spiritual wants of their fellow-creatures, and they all must acknowledge that sailors were exposed to various temptations, and were compelled to visit many countries where they were shut out from society. And when they arrived in port the balance of their mind and their moral principles were open to temptation at every step; and thus we had the painful spectacles which so often disgraced the city. Therefore it was their duty that a special effort should be made for this class of people to whom they were so greatly indebted. That church gave opportunities to those who chose to come to it, but the time had come when greater efforts must be made in order to provide for the wants of the seamen of the port. Instead of one they should have many churches, and if they wished to work the society with effect, they must have a young strong man to do the work, who possessed energy and ability to meet the special difficulties which must be met with in pressing the Gospel upon the minds of the sailors. There was no greater pleasure to the Christian in performing his duty than that of attending to the souls of those "who go down to the sea in ships." They knew how the mind was distressed to see the state which many of their sailors fell into as soon as they got on shore; but they also knew that a change was taking place, and, with renewed efforts, greater results would ensue in the future. In order to succeed in this they would require the services of an able and competent chaplain. The salary of the chaplain was very small; no doubt the minister did not work alone for money, but it was necessary that he should be well sustained. He did not, however, think there would be any very great difficulty in this if it was properly represented, and if fresh and vigorous efforts were made he thought there would be no difficulty in raising a larger sum. Their late chaplain was extremely modest, and took the salary incidental to the position, without expressing any opinion that it was too small for the office. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the means of promoting the society he thought everybody could do something. There were many merchants in the city who could liberally contribute, and the committee would no doubt devise some means by which the fund would be greatly augmented. Seamen were exposed to very great temptations in the city of Sydney; refreshment houses were situated almost at the ship's side, and it must be especially trying to sailors that such temptations should be put before them, and it was therefore necessary for those who took an interest in seamen to put forward every effort by which the temptation might be counteracted. He was quite sure that this society would commend itself to the community and to every Christian mind; and he trusted that great prosperity might follow the future labours of the Bethel mission. He cordially seconded the resolution.

The resolution was put and unanimously agreed to.

The Rev. Mr. Piddington moved the second resolution,—"That, considering seamen as a class of men indispensable to our prosperity as agents in conveying our commerce, and as the guardians of our homes in time of war, exposed as they are to no ordinary privations and dangers in their calling, they have strong claims upon our sympathies and services for their welfare." He felt it was only due to himself to say that he came there to-night as an emergency man. Their secretary had called upon him, stating that they were very hard up for speakers, and had persuaded him that it really was his duty to come and try to push forward this good cause. He had been so occupied since he saw him that he really had not been able to make any proper provision for the duties now cast upon him. They would, however, find their interest in this inasmuch as he should be very brief in his address. He thought that in a meeting of this sort all were placed in more or less difficult circumstances; and he felt assured that his Excellency was as fully persuaded of the merit of the case as they possibly could be themselves. When one really felt that speech making and advocacy were really out of place, who in this audience would hesitate for a single moment to give their cordial adherence to the sentiment already expressed—who would hesitate to admit that this institution was a very necessary and valuable one—who would question for a moment that the sailors visiting our port had claims upon the Christan sympathies of the various charities in the city of Sydney. He did not hesitate for a moment on this question. He was able to recognise the great value and usefulness to the community of seamen, and there was one circumstance that seemed to him to cast a sacredness about the seaman's calling, which perhaps might not have so fully engage their attention as it deserved, and it was this—our Divine Saviour, when he came to this world, called about him men whose trade was that of seamen for his companions and for first teachers of the sublime doctrine of salvation. Sailors were exposed to very great perils in the pursuit of their calling, and they all knew that was the case; but he thought that of all the perils against which the present institution sought to protect "Poor Jack" were after all not the perils of his calling, not the perils of the deep, but the perils of the shore. The perils of the deep were no doubt very great, but he held that, to the sailor, the perils of the shore were very much greater. As the preceding speaker had said, no sooner did the sailor run into our port and draw his pay, but he found himself surrounded by temptations to intemperance and licentiousness, while they also knew that he was too frequently powerless to resist these temptations. It was therefore highly necessary that institutions like this should exist to present a counter-attraction to these evils. He thought that the sailors were not the most difficult class of persons to deal with. He found the Gospel of Christ becoming adopted, and he had no doubt whatever that if the Christian landsmen did their duty, the number of seamen who were attending the Church of Christ would become much more numerous. They were not without instances of sailors who had died in the faith of the Gospel, nor were they without instances where sailors had lived and died in the practice of those principles. Much, therefore had been done, not merely on shore, but among sailors before the mast. He remembered, when quite a lad, reading the voyages of Cook, Dampier, Nelson, and others, and, being at that time full of the sea, he screwed his courage up, and had an interview with a captain on the subject. He looked him up and down, and after glancing at the spars of the vessel, said that it was a thousand pities that a boy like him should go to sea and break his back. (Laughter.) He daresay the captain was right, and if he had not been a boy he would not perhaps have thought of going to sea; for the hardships of such a life were very great at that time, although it was not so very long ago. But very much might be done to improve the condition of the seaman, and very much more required to be done. This institution sought to do something in the good work; and after all, he was persuaded that the citizens of Sydney would not allow it to die. It would be very difficult to say how much harm on the one hand, and how much good on the other, seamen might do. As to the harm they might do, he had heard from some missionaries who laboured in the South Sea Islands, who told him that the arrival of a ship there was really a very great evil, because of the utter lawlessness of some of the men of the various whaling vessels trading there, to say nothing of the vessels which went there for the purposes of kidnapping. This really did a great deal of harm, and resulted in serious injury to mission work in the Islands. Now, if in these ships there was a man of godly character, what a very great difference there would be. Why, it was impossible to say what happy results might follow if the sailors of these vessels were men living more under the precepts of the Gospel, and of Christian feeling. Allusion had been made to the very poor remuneration given to the chaplain of the church. He was very much surprised when he found that so small a stipend as £150 a-year was offered to a minister who devoted his whole time to the work of the mission in a city like this. It appeared to him to be quite an absurdity. He agreed with the previous speaker that a minister did not expect to be paid according to the actual value of the services which he might render; but he would maintain, to support himself from privation, and to devote his entire energies to work of this sort, he ought to be suitably recompensed. A minister, occupying this position would, in a thousand and one cases, and with such a small income, be unable to prosecute the work with any great degree of success. They should have a man in that position especially adapted for it, as it required peculiar qualifications in such a work; and if he might venture to make a suggestion, he thought that it would be better to carry on the work by means of volunteers from the clergymen of the city, until they could get a man thoroughly adapted for the work, and thoroughly willing to labour for the service of the seamen; and he then would have little doubt that great good would be accomplished. He would also suggest that a very cheap way to assist the Minister in the future would be for the committee to undertake to insure his life. The annual premium would not cost much; and if a good insurance were effected, he took it that it would be better to him perhaps than his salary. He did not know how the case might have been with regard to their late lamented minister, but if such a provision had been made of course they would all see how greatly such a thing would be to the advantage of his widow and family. He trusted that the merchants of Sydney and the people of Sydney generally, proud as they were of their port, and dependent as they were to a large extent for the prosperity of the port on the sailors, would imitate the noble example of those who gave their helping hands to assist the good work. This institution had been laid under peculiar obligations to his Excellency who from year to year had come there, sometimes at considerable inconvenience (applause)—and he only wished that the merchants and others of position in the city of Sydney would follow the example which had been given, not only in the case of the present society, but in the case of all other charitable institutions. But in carrying out the work he would impress upon them that they must not forget that it was their duty to pray for the Divine blessing upon the prosperity of the work. It was as necessary for them to pray for success as to subscribe towards the work. He had read a recent story about the Rev. Norman M'Leod and his friend Dr. Watson, of whom they had no doubt heard. They were passengers together while crossing one of the Scotch lakes. A storm arose, and the passengers, getting alarmed, suggested that the clergymen should pray. But the boatman turning round said—"The little one may pray, but the big one must take an oar." Well, it was quite as necessary to take an oar sometimes as it was to pray. The fact was they all must take a turn at the oar; and he was sure that all right-hearted Christian people must see the necessity for it. This institution of theirs was languishing, because they did not work sufficiently in the spirit of the cause. They should remark that in all things done on earth it was the Lord that did it. Let us commend the institution to His kindness, and he was sure it would succeed. (Applause.) He had great pleasure in moving the resolution.

The Rev. Mr. Lewers seconded the resolution, and said that he had been happy to have been preceded by such a very fine specimen of the human family, who had left him very little to do. The resolution that he had seconded was a very excellent one, and was deserved by the class to which it referred. There was certainly a large amount of duty which ought to be discharged by them in reference to this class of men—our sailors. They were said to be a class of men indispensable to our prosperity and to the success of countries. This large metropolis had put its *imprimatur* upon the services of these men by the magnificent sum of £150 a year to take care of the souls of the sailors who during twelve months came to the city. They wished to show that they took an interest in the seamen of the port, and the mercantile body had proved it by raising a paltry £150 a year for the support of a chaplain. (Hear, hear.) That seamen had claims on their sympathies, he believed there could be no doubt. He did not care much to look upon them in their office, but he did not think they cared much for the benefit of the merchant or of society. He did not believe in that at all. But he looked upon the sailor as a peculiar man; and he did not know how it was, but everybody, male and female, seemed to have some sort of sympathy with him, and everyone he had met seemed to wish to patronise "Poor Jack." And this was why the sailor was exposed to so much temptation. But in his limited experience in this line of life he had seen two or three instances of missionary efforts that had been made by seamen among their own companions; and very often more good could be done in this way than by the efforts of a minister. A Christian amongst fellow-sailors had more access to their feelings, and had, therefore, more influence over the men. The speaker gave several instances of much good having been effected by sailors in this way. Reference had been made to the widow of the late minister; and he thought it was scarcely necessary for him to say anything to excite sympathy on her behalf. He thought they were too limited and circumscribed to obtain a minister of the Gospel; and he thought if the mercantile community would not come forward, it was the duty of others to do so; for £150 a year was not enough to pay rent and support a minister's family and a servant. He learnt there were 1200 vessels which came into port during the year, and that would amount to about 3d. for every seaman on board to pay for the minister's support. He trusted that something would be done for the widow and family of Mr. Leishman. He thought the weakness of the minister's constitution had been weakened by a limited supply of the necessaries of life, and that he sank under discouragement and want of assistance. He nobly bore all these things rather than let his wants be known, and no assistance had been given to him. He really sank thus early, under the magnificent sum of £150 a year. Why, he would have got more in the Fijis as a missionary. He hoped the committee would put their hands into this purse of 150 sovereigns and give the widow something. The salary of a minister of this work should not be inadequate, for he required to be a man who understood the nature of the cause, and who was qualified to carry out his duties energetically. He trusted there would be a first-rate man at the head of the society, and that he would be properly supported by the merchants and citizens of Sydney; so that this noble institution would be second to none in the city. (Applause.) The speaker concluded by paying a tribute to the memory of the late pastor.

The Rev. T. Gainford moved the third resolution,—"That this being the only institution for the benefit of seamen in the port of Sydney, it has special claims for support from the various religious denominations—its simple object being to convey the Gospel message of love and salvation to seamen of every country." He had had a good deal of experience among sailors, and had been more or less connected with them during the past twenty-four years. He therefore knew something of them. He had himself gone with a ship round the world. He took a deep interest in the meeting. He was grieved to see that this meeting was so scantily occupied by seamen. He regretted to say that, with regard to the society, there seemed to be a want of proper organisation. If the seaman's Church was worked as it ought to be—as an instrument in the hands of God for carrying salvation to the hearts of sailors—they must have other means for assisting in the work than those at present possessed. A great deal of good might be done by young men going on board the vessels and distributing tracts to the sailors. Every Christian man or woman would find something to do in connection with the Bethel Union. They should have 200 or 250 members within the walls of the Church. The captains and sailors must come to the place; and the Church would have to be well conducted and upheld so that they might continue to come. They were not going to the mercantile body at all, but to the floating population. The speaker then gave instances to show the difficulty which was frequently met with by ministers in their endeavours to direct the attention of the seamen towards the Gospel. If the institution was properly worked the public-houses would be shut up. To illustrate the power of the Gospel upon those whose lives were endangered at sea, he would take the case of the American steamer Oscar, recently lost. When the survivors arrived at New York the husband of one of the lady passengers inquired for his wife, when one of the seamen stated that he had seen a woman on board, and gave the husband a description of her. Upon being shown a portrait of her, he exclaimed, "That is the dear woman who had a prayer meeting on board to show the means of salvation! But, sir, are you her husband?" The husband stated that he was, when the sailor continued: "The last time I saw her she was standing betwixt fire and water with her son in her arms, and I saw her smile, embrace her son, and drop overboard." He said that he should never forget how that woman trusted in Jesus in the hour of peril and death. He knew the sailors, and from what he had seen he was convinced that they did not lack the means of grace; and the citizens ought to be reminded that it was their duty to stand by the minister in his work. He cordially moved the resolution.

The Rev. Dr. Beg seconded the resolution. He said that he found this was a religious institution for the benefit of seamen, and that there were several claims for support from the various denominations simply because seamen were connected with various large denominations; hence the necessity for calling upon them to support the institution. It was, indeed, a matter of regret that the various Protestant denominations seemed to feel that they were not called upon to support this religious institution for seamen. They had Presbyterians, Independents, Wesleyans, and other denominations, and others, but he regretted that many of them did not support the society. He asked these associations to sink their minor differences, and to cultivate a Christian unity. (Applause).

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. William Neil moved the fourth resolution,—"That the following gentlemen be requested to undertake the office of Committee of Management for the ensuing year:—General Committee—Messrs. J. S. Adams, J. Busby, H. C. Burnell, J. Fairfax, H. T. Fox, A. Howitt, W. Neill, W. Speer, M.P.; R. Sadleir, R.N., J.P.; Hon. R. Towns, M.L.C.; Mr. J. Walker, Dr. Syme. Acting Committee—Messrs. J. Busby, J. Fairfax, W. Neil, R. G. Reading, R. Sadleir, J. Walker, and D. Syme, with power to add to their number." He said that he wished to return thanks to those gentlemen who had so warmly expressed their sympathy with Mrs. Leishman. He was sure the expression of such a feeling would do much to sustain her in her sad bereavement. He trusted that the sympathy of those present would take a more practical shape than the mere expression of feeling, and as he had already originated contributions, he would be happy to receive subscriptions for Mrs. Leishman at the Commercial Bank. The resolution he held in his hand was in reference to the committee, and he trusted the infusion of new blood into it would, under the superintendence of their indefatigable Secretary, increase their zeal and stimulate their efforts to the accomplishment of the object of which they had heard so much that night. He believed that the admonition which had been given would not be lost upon the committee. (Applause.)

Mr. Reading seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Rev. Dr. Lang said that the resolution he had now the honour to move was one which it was usually the custom to put to the meeting, but he thought it was one more honoured in the breach than the observance. It was to request the Chairman to leave the chair. He did not see any necessity for anything of the kind, and therefore would move the motion. He thought that the resolution he had to put before the meeting would not only be seconded most cordially by his esteemed friend Mr. Sadleir, but unanimously approved of by the audience. He would simply move,—"That the thanks of this meeting be accorded to the Right Hon. the Earl of Belmore, for his kindness in occupying the chair upon this occasion, and the interest he has taken in this institution, and the evidence he has given of his sympathy with the seamen." (Loud and continued applause.)

Mr. Sadleir seconded the resolution, and took the opportunity of correcting one or two errors which had been made by several of the speakers during the evening. It was true that the salary the society gave its minister was only £150 a-year, but there was a time when he could make a couple of hundred by celebrating marriages. That time, however, had gone past, and there was now a good deal of competition; and that source of revenue was taken away, he was sorry to say. He asked the congregation when they attended divine service to contribute as their means would allow to the collection at the door, for it was not merely the salary of the minister they had to pay, but for gas, repairs, and other expenses connected with the church. He trusted they would deposit something more at the door to meet the demands upon the church. He cordially agreed with the resolution. (Loud applause.)

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

His Excellency, in rising to return thanks, said that he was of opinion, as he always had been, that the society was second to none in Sydney, and therefore it was with great pleasure that he had taken the chair upon the present occasion, and he could assure them that upon each occasion, since he had been in the colony (this being the third time he had attended the church), he had great pleasure in presiding. He did not intend to trouble them with any observations, and would only say that he hoped, from the publication of the society's report beyond those walls, the institution would continue to increase, and if he had the pleasure of presiding there next year, that they should have a much larger meeting, attended much more generally by persons engaged in commercial pursuits. In reference to the widow of the late minister of the church, he only wished to say that he fully sympathised with her, and that it would afford him great pleasure to send a subscription on her behalf. (Cheers.) He again begged to thank them for the vote they had passed. (Applause.)

The meeting was brought to a close shortly before 10 o'clock with the benediction.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

Found Drowned.—The City Coroner resumed, yesterday forenoon, at the Heart-in-Hand Hotel, corner of Liverpool and Dixon streets, an inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of a man named Thomas Burchett, whose body had been found floating in Darling Harbour, on last Tuesday evening. Arthur Renwick, M.D., deposed to having made a post mortem examination of the body; he found no marks of violence on it; there was no perceptible odour about it; it was much decomposed and appeared as if it had been in the water for several days; the usual marks of suffocation by drowning were present. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased was found drowned in the harbour on the 22nd instant, without any marks of violence appearing on the body, but that how or by what means he became drowned there was no evidence to show.

Death in Darlinghurst Gaol.—An inquest was held yesterday by the City Coroner, respecting the death of a confinee named Mary St. John. Michael Burke, principal warder of the gaol, deposed that deceased was about 30 years of age, and a native of England, but of what part of that country he did not know; she arrived in the colony in the year 1851, per ship Shallam; she was a married woman; on the 2nd of the present month she was tried at the Court of Quarter Sessions, before his Honor Mr. District Judge Simpson, on a charge of stealing from the person, was found guilty, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment; she died on Wednesday evening last, at half-past 7 o'clock, in the gaol hospital. On reference to the gaol records, he found that there were two previous convictions against the deceased, the one for drunkenness, the other for riotous behaviour. Mary Gourlay, hospital nurse, deposed that the deceased was received into the gaol hospital on the 9th instant, where she remained till she died; she was seen daily during that time by Dr. Aaron, and his instructions as to treatment and diet were strictly carried out under witness's supervision. Dr. Aaron deposed that he had the deceased taken to the gaol hospital on the 9th instant, as she was suffering from rheumatic fever; she rallied for a short time, but relapsed and died on Wednesday evening; she was a woman of dissolute habits; he was opinion that death had resulted from disease of the heart. Verdict—"Death from natural causes."

ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Engineering Association of New South Wales was held at the School of Arts, Pitt-street, on the evening of Wednesday week last. This being the first meeting since the election of officers took place, Mr. Rose, the vice-president, delivered the following address:—

"Gentlemen,—It is now my pleasing duty to address to you a few brief remarks on the inauguration of this association. I had wished this duty had fallen on a president; but as there has been some delay in the election of that officer, I have been requested to give an address this evening. As, no doubt you are all aware, the primary object for which this association has been formed is to bring together members of the engineering fraternity, to read papers, and discuss various scientific topics in connection with engineering. Kindred institutions have of late years sprung up in nearly every manufacturing centre of Great Britain; and it is thought that Sydney should no longer be without its own. The necessity has been long felt, and we therefore, to-night, meet to inaugurate under favourable auspices an institution which every member will be anxious to see rival those above referred to. It is generally admitted that there is a great deal of isolated talent in the colony—talent which it will be the province of this society to foster, and we shall welcome any one having an idea to communicate, and who wishes to have it thoroughly sifted. There is no excuse now; the only thing to be done is to come and join us. The main object of this association will be our mutual improvement. Each individual member cannot hope to excel in all branches of engineering; some will take kindly to one, some to another. Well, by meeting together we shall be able to interchange our ideas, the result being we shall most probably be wiser, and I trust better men. Some have objected that this society will not be favourably received by our large firms; but if our meetings be conducted in a proper spirit, I see no cause of alarm on this head. We must strenuously oppose having trade disputes and all business matters introduced into the meetings, our object being rather to create and foster a kindly feeling between employers and employed; to make the employed more intelligent and better workmen, and therefore of more service to those under whom they are engaged, it will then be a matter for congratulation to the owners of our large establishments that such an institution has been formed. To young men commencing an engineering life, this society offers very great inducements, they will be able to meet with men who have trodden the path before them, have seen and grappled with its difficulties, and who will be ever desirous to give them a helping hand, such timely assistance that may save them from repeating the blunders into which most young men fall; were this its only object, this institution would not have been formed in vain. Hitherto, little opportunity has been afforded for discussing engineering matters; indeed, no scientific journal exists in which we can communicate our ideas. We boast of our large establishments employing scores of skilled men, and yet there is nothing to draw out the latent talent which it is presumed, lies hidden among us. The community at large will be ultimately benefited by the indirect agency of our institution. How much capital has been literally thrown away in this colony on false theories. Some noodle, who would be an engineer, gains the ear of a capitalist, induces him to spend his money on some fallacious principle; failure of course is inevitable, disgust is engendered, and real talent receives a deathblow. Now, were a case of this kind brought under our notice the thing would be thoroughly ventilated and at once exposed. It should, then, be the duty of this society to root out these charlatans—men who have not the slightest pretension to real mechanical knowledge. The time has arrived when invention should receive a stimulus. One is struck with alarm at the small apparent vitality amongst us; we content ourselves to receive the inventions of other countries, while we as a body seem only capable of copying. It cannot be that we are less intelligent than our brethren at home. No, one cause is, we are not sufficiently organised; an invention coming from ourselves is not properly supported as it should be. Now, I trust we shall find that unity is strength, and should any good thing emanate from our members, we, as a body, shall give it our support; and I am sanguine enough to expect that many will have good cause for congratulation that they joined the Engineering Association of New South Wales. In speaking of invention, it has often struck one that there has been nothing characteristic of us as Australian, as I before stated we are copyists. This of all communities, where labour is so high, wants labour-saving machines, and yet how little has been done in this direction—we might well take a lesson from the Americans. Here is, for instance, a simple machine as a wool-press, with its massive screws or racks, a machine quite unfitted to send up to the stations, heavy, cumbrous, difficult to repair; now, I imagine it is capable of great improvement. I merely refer to these matters to show that it will be more advantageous to this institution as well as to the community at large if we confine our papers to the consideration of such objects as are more particularly adapted to the wants of the colony. In machinery for the cultivation of the land we are far behind, as was lamentably shown in our late Exhibition; in sugar manufacture there is a want for some cheap, simple, and systematic kind of machinery especially adapted to local wants; and in gold machinery much has yet to be done to develop our auriferous deposits. A wide field for our discussion will be offered by the variety of constructions connected with railways and harbour works; and, providing no objection be raised in official quarters, these works will furnish an ample supply of subjects for description and illustration. Some of our members are connected with the Public Works in some sphere or another, and will therefore be in a position to give valuable information not only of the works themselves, but on various points connected with the efficient and economical working and maintenance of the same, and contrasting them with similar undertakings in other countries. I trust I shall not be thought presumptuous if I sketch out the line in which I think our papers should tend, premising that it will be advisable as much as possible to shun abstract ideas; let us treat our papers in a clear, lucid, and open manner, going straight to the point and always keeping that in view, avoiding ambiguity, and then as long as we do this we shall be instructed. The first subject which I shall refer to is the supply of water to the gold-fields and stations of the interior; this will afford material for many papers, it is of paramount importance, and I believe can be treated mechanically. Some of our members who have resided in the country can surely enlighten us on this topic. Then a paper on the best mode of constructing cheap and substantial tramways, either for locomotives or horse traction, with light rolling stock, especially adapted for the colony, would be invaluable at the present time, as there is some indication of tramways being carried out. Another subject well worthy of our attention is the construction of light-draught steamers for our bar harbours; papers on the treatment of native ores, especially ironstone and copper; the results of experiments on indigenous timbers, tabulated with the strengths and other properties compared with foreign timbers; the treatment of kerosene shales, the mode of getting out the same, and the manufacture of oil therefrom—would, I am convinced, be most instructive. In conclusion, I have great pleasure in being able to congratulate the members on the prospects of this new institution. Let us only work together, let good feeling and harmony prevail, let us have plenty of papers to discuss, and I have no doubt but we shall at our annual meeting have a good report to lay before you."

A vote of thanks was then given to Mr. Rose, after which the meeting separated.

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AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the council of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales was held on Wednesday last. Present—Sir William Macarthur (in the chair), his Excellency the Earl of Belmore, Messrs. J. Thompson, J. N. Oxley, F. W. Hill, the Hon. E. Deas Thomson, I. K. Cleeve, J. Barnett, the Hon. T. Holt, H. Reed, the Rev. W. B. Clarke, Charles Moore, H. Beit, A. Bruce, J. Good, E. Watt, J. J. Calvert, E. P. Ramsay, R. L. Jenkins, and the Hon. J. Blaxland. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Correspondence was read—from the Agricultural Society of Valparaiso (South America), forwarding the first volume of that society's publications, and two cases of seeds; from the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, confirming the appointment of Mr. S. Cowper as Commissioner for New South Wales at the London Exhibition of 1871; from Mr. C. C. Levey, of Melbourne, acknowledging receipt of complimentary medals forwarded to Sir Redmond Barry and Dr. Bleasdale; from the Hon. G. H. Cox, suggesting investment of balance of cash in hand.

Committee's Reports.—The reports of the following meetings were read and adopted, viz.:—1st. Finance Committee; 2nd. London Exhibition Commissioners; 3rd. Herd Book Committee. The finance report and statement were laid before the Council, prior to being submitted to the auditors.

Annual Report.—Resolved, "That the following sub-committee be appointed to draw up a report of the society's proceedings during the year, such report to be laid before the general annual meeting, on Wednesday next, viz., the Hon. E. Deas Thomson, Captain Onslow, Mr. H. Reed, and Dr. Morris.

Investment of cash in hand.—Resolved, "That the treasurer be requested to invest a sum of £2000 of the funds of the society in the purchase of Government debentures, at a price not exceeding par."

London Exhibition of 1871.—Resolved,—"That £200 out of the £400 voted be placed at the disposal of the Executive Committee of Commissioners to meet current expenses."

Resolved,—"That the Journal Committee be requested to call for tenders for the printing of the journal for the year 1871, and make such arrangements as may be deemed expedient for its publication."

Land at Parramatta.—Resolved,—"That the secretary be requested to apply to the Government for the twenty-two acres of land at Parramatta, vested in the hands of trustees on behalf of the Agricultural Society, and the 125 acres granted as an experimental farm; and that a deputation be appointed to wait on the Hon. the Secretary for Lands, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz.:—Sir William Macarthur, the Hon. T. Holt, Messrs. H. Reed and R. L. Jenkins, and that an appointment be made for Thursday next with the Hon. the Minister for Lands."

Stewards.—Resolved,—"That the recommendation of the Exhibition Committee, that a medal for services rendered, accompanied by an album of the Exhibition, be presented to all stewards and officers of the Society, be now adopted."

Paid Officers of the Society.—Resolved,—"That this Council, in order to mark their sense of the indefatigable zeal and ability displayed by their secretary, Mr. Jules Joubert, throughout the past year, and especially during the trying and responsible period of the Exhibition, now increase his salary from £250 to £500 per annum."

Resolved,—"That a sum of £150 be awarded to Mr. Joubert, for extra work done, and special expenses incurred by him in connection with the late Metropolitan Intercolonial Exhibition."

Resolved,—"That a sum of £10 be awarded to G. Lenehan, clerk to the society, for extra work in connection with the Exhibition, and that his salary be increased to £75 per annum. The above increased salaries to date from the 1st January, 1871."

HOMEBUSH RACES.

THE following handicaps were declared yesterday, and posted in Tattersall's Room:—

Pony Race.—For all ponies 14 hands and under. Handicap sweepstake of 1 sovereign each for acceptors, with 20 sovereigns added; second pony to receive 5 sovereigns from the prize: distance one mile; weights on 24th November. Entrance, 1 sovereign each.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. J. Armstrong's br g Butcher Boy ...	8	7
J. Kean's b m Irish Kate, 5 years ...	7	12
J. Drury's c h Robin Hood, aged ...	7	10
Stevenson's bl g Little Dick, 6 years ...	7	10
Everingham's b m Flirt, 6 years ...	7	7
E. Braddick's b m Lily, aged ...	7	7
J. Riley's b m Little Wonder, aged ...	7	4
J. Flanagan's g g Lanty, aged ...	7	4
Morrison's br g Brandy, 4 years ...	6	8
E. H. Weston's ch f Fairy, 4 years ...	6	6
Roberts's b f Bluebell, 4 years ...	6	6
Brown's br c Barrowmite, 3 years ...	5	10
J. Stein's br f Topsy, 3 years ...	5	7

The Duke of Edinburgh Stakes, of 120 sovereigns added to a handicap sweepstake of 6 sovereigns each, 2 sovereigns forfeit; 1½ mile; second horse to receive 20 sovereigns from the prize; weights on or before the 24th day of November; the winner of any handicap thereafter to carry 3 lbs. extra, of two or more 5 lbs. extra. The winner of the Homebush Jockey Club Handicap to carry 7 lbs. in addition to other penalties. Entrance, 3 sovereigns each.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. A. Town's br h Sir William, 5 years ...	8	7
L. Clide's Kaizer, 5 years ...	8	4
J. Tait's b c The Pearl, 4 years ...	7	8
E. De Mestre's Stumpy, aged ...	7	8
J. Driscoll's Juanita, 4 years ...	7	4
C. H. Roberts's ch m Hebe, 5 years ...	7	2
W. Hogan's Lady Clifden, 3 years ...	7	0
J. Kean's Silverstain, 5 years ...	7	0
A. Town's br f Amethyst, 3 years ...	7	0
L. Clide's Argyle, 3 years ...	6	12
Ivory's ch Marske, 5 years ...	6	10
J. Tait's The Quack, 4 years ...	6	8
G. Young's Roberto il Diavolo, 3 years ...	6	7
E. White's bl or br h Darkie, 5 years, by Wild Monarch—dam Unknown ...	6	6
A. Town's Stanley ...	6	6
E. H. Weston's ch g Marske, 5 years ...	6	6
J. Kean's Mabel, 3 years ...	6	3
R. Richards's Highflyer, 4 years ...	6	0
C. Baldwin's Lady Stamford, 3 years, by Yelverton—dam Dewdrop ...	5	10

OPENING OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT OF QUEENSLAND.

THE following is the opening speech read by Governor Blackall, at the opening of the Queensland Parliament, on Thursday last:—

"Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,—

"1. I have postponed the meeting of Parliament to the latest possible period in order to enable those among you who are engaged in pastoral pursuits to complete the most important business of the year, and thus enable every member to attend and give his undivided attention to the pressing duties of legislation.

"2. Among the most important subjects which will be brought before you, and to which I have to direct your earnest attention are—A bill to enable the Government to raise on the security of the general revenue of the colony a sum of money sufficient to cover the cost of railway works, electric telegraph extension, and Parliamentary buildings, for the construction and repair of roads and bridges, to carry on immigration, to cover the amount of Savings' Bank deposits, to provide for the expense of building the steamship Governor Blackall, and to meet the cost and charges of raising previous loans; a bill for granting to her Majesty certain duties of Customs, in lieu of those granted by the present Act, which will expire on the 31st December next; a bill to regulate distillation; for the division of the colony into separate financial districts; to provide for additional representation; to regulate and amend the laws relating to elections; to fix the salary and allowances of all future Governors; to provide for three Judges of the Supreme Court, and to regulate their salaries; to equalise and reduce the salaries of Ministers of the Crown; to authorise the imposition of a tax of 5 per cent. on the salaries of all persons in the service of the Government; to reorganise the Volunteer Force; bills to amend the Insolvent Law, for the better regulation of gold-fields, to encourage the investment of private capital in the construction of railways, and to amend and consolidate our railway laws, to facilitate the payment of wages, to amend District Courts' Act, for registration of brands, with others, will be laid on the table; but, at this late season of the year, it is not proposed to proceed with many of them beyond the first stages, leaving the consideration of the remainder to the next session, which it is proposed to summon not later than March.

"3. Your attention will be called to a provisional arrangement made between the late Ministry and the Government of New South Wales, with respect to a mail service by steamer from Sydney to San Francisco, via Auckland, which, though subsequently withdrawn from, I think deserves your serious consideration. You will also have brought under your notice a proposal for a line of steamers from Sydney to San Francisco, calling at this port, New Caledonia, Fijis, and Sandwich Islands, both on the outward and inward passages, making this port the first of arrival and last of departure on this continent.

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,—

"4. The Estimates of expenditure for the year 1871 will be laid before you at an early day.

"5. A bill for providing a retiring allowance for your late Speaker will be submitted to you.

"Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen,—

"6. The extension of the telegraph lines from Cardwell to Normantown will, it is confidently expected, be completed in July, 1871, thus placing Queensland in the most favourable position for telegraphic communication with the established lines from Europe. It is proposed to further extend our present lines to Goondiwindi in the southern, and Springsure in the northern portions of the colony.

"7. Further correspondence on the subject of telegraphic communication with England, which, I regret to say, has not as yet led to any practical result so far as this colony is concerned, will be laid before you. I am confident, however, that any company landing a cable on the north or north-eastern shores of Australia will find that they must connect with our lines if they wish for efficient telegraphic communication with us or the southern colonies.

"8. Settlement under the Land Act of 1868 has steadily progressed, the Government have lately introduced its provisions into some of the unsettled districts, and arrangements are now being made to have further areas made available for settlement in those districts by proclaiming and throwing open to selection extensive township reserves.

"9. The depression of the pastoral interest has caused the abandonment of a large extent of country; it will be a matter for your consideration whether additional facilities should not be given to induce the reoccupation of such forfeited country, particularly in the extreme Northern portion of the colony.

"10. The success which has attended the cultivation of sugar is a subject of congratulation; indeed, we may now view this as an established industry, and a source of permanent wealth to the colony.

"11. The reports from our various gold-fields are most encouraging. I have reason to believe that mineral deposits extend over vast areas of country, only requiring capital and labour to thoroughly develop them.

"12. You will have heard with equal regret with myself of the unfortunate war which has been raging on the continent of Europe—a war most deplorable in any aspect, but peculiarly disastrous to the commerce of the Australian colonies. I feel confident I may rely upon your assistance to preserve that neutrality which Great Britain has fortunately, so far, been enabled to maintain; and even if she should be forced to enter into the conflict I am equally confident that there is no sacrifice you would not be prepared to make in order to uphold the independence and integrity of our common country. I trust, however, that under Divine Providence, such trials may be averted, that peace may soon be restored, and with it increased prosperity to Queensland."

THE LATE MURDER AT SPRINGSURE.

(From the Brisbane Courier.)

THE following is a copy of the official report of the confession of Donald Ross, who was executed on Monday morning, at Rockhampton, for the murder of George Rose, at Springsure:—

"Her Majesty's Gaol, Rockhampton,
"November 15th, 1870.

"Sir,—I have the honour to forward you a copy of the statements made by prisoner Donald Ross of the Springsure murder. The part bearing date 11th instant was made to me; the portion bearing date 12th instant was made to the Rev. Mr. Carson, in my presence.

"Ross requests that those statements will be published; but not until after his death.

"He is in good health, and appears to feel his position. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
"EDWARD SHEEHY, Gaoler.

"E. A. Halloran, Esq., Sheriff, Brisbane."

"Her Majesty's Gaol, Rockhampton,
"November 11, 1870.

"Confession of prisoner Donald Ross, of the murder of George Rose, at Springsure.

"I, Donald Ross, confess that the Chinaman that I accused had nothing to do with the murder of George Rose. I confess that I am the murderer of George Rose. As for Sarah Burgess Rose, I leave her to God to judge, as she got out of the charge, but she was the cause of the murder of George Rose.
"DONALD ROSS.

"Witnesses—EDWARD SHEEHY,
"PETER DONNELLY."

"Her Majesty's Gaol, Rockhampton,
November 12, 1870.

"Confession of Donald Ross with regard to the death of George Rose, of Springsure.

"I, Donald Ross, confess that my keeping company with Sarah Burgess Rose was the original cause of the death of George Rose. There was no criminal intercourse between us before the death. Before the night of the murder Sarah Burgess Rose told me that she desired to get rid of George Rose. On that night she sent me for him. We came home together; after we came home she gave him some gruel. I knew she had put poison in the gruel; I had given her the poison previously; it was poison used on stations to poison native dogs. After George Rose had eaten the gruel, he said he knew that there was poison in it. We had some rum both before and after he took the gruel. He went to bed in the kitchen, I went to bed in the verandah. After some time Sarah Burgess Rose called me in; George Rose was up. I took an axe out of his hand. He told me to throw away the knives that were on the table. I told him to go to bed. He said he would not till he put an end to her. She was now in the bedroom. He lay down on the bed in the kitchen and slept. She came out of the bedroom. She said it would be better to put an end of him, or he would put an end of her. She said we could put the body in the bush, and it might be a long time before it would be found. I then struck him with the large axe, not that axe which appeared in court. I then concealed the body under the ground at the back of the house. It was then near daylight. We then burned all the blood-stained things. I then wanted to tell all to the magistrate. She said that if I did we both would be hanged for it. The body remained under the ground at the back of the house until next night, when I put the body in the well.

"The night of the murder I had no idea of anything of the kind. I make this confession to warn every one from undue familiarity with other men's wives, and all such sins.

"I hope that my end will be a warning to every one not to fall into such errors as I have done, and thus come to an untimely end.
"DONALD ROSS.

"Witnesses—JAMES CARSON,
EDWARD SHEEHY."

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular Sales at the Bazaar, daily; and at Camperdown, any afternoon.
☞ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Useful Horses.

GEORGE KISS is instructed by Mr. J. W. Carne to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A well-broken bay horse, with buggy and harness.
Also,
2 heavy draught horses, subject to 30 cwt. trial up Druitt-street.

Hooded Buggy.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A good useful second-hand hooded buggy.
No reserve.

Horses, on SATURDAY.

GEORGE KISS is instructed by J. T. Blackman, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on SATURDAY, 26th instant, at 2 o'clock,
20 head of really first-class heavy draught colts, all young, in fine condition, and described as being the fixest lost of colts offered for sale in this market for years. Also about 8 head of light broken-in horses.

50 Young Horses.

GEORGE KISS has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Clift, Brothers, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on an early date, of which due notice will be given,
50 head of colts and fillies, unbroken. They are described as being quite equal to the last lot sold, and they realized tip top prices.

Horses. Horses.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed by M. Reardon, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY, at 2.30,
30 head very superior horses.
These consist of medium, heavy, and light harness horses, some first-class hacks, and a pair of fine ponies.
The whole are fully equal to the stock which Mr. Reardon is so well known to produce.

Horses, thoroughly broken to Saddle and Harness.
Also, Saddles, Harness, &c.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Stylish hacks and light-harness horses
Also, buggies, broughams, waggonettes, &c.
Also,
On account of B. B. Brown, Esq.,
2 very superior saddle horses
1 first-class buggy horse.

Homebush Races. Homebush Races.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY, GENERAL HOLIDAY.

Sale of Gates, Grand Stand, Booths, &c.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, on SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
The right to the above during the forthcoming meet, on the 30th instant. Special trains will be run at cheap fares, and Homebush will be the chief place of resort.
Terms, cash.

Horses. Horses.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Ridge and Chapman to sell by auction, at their Camperdown Yards, on MONDAY next, at 2.30,
40 head very superior and useful horses, amongst which are several first-class draught.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from John Woods, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 28th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
186 head of prime weighty cattle, in lots, from his noted stations Esperance and Ballaroo.
N.B.—These cattle are from the celebrated Mole country, and are the best in the market.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Stephen Scholey, Esq., to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, 25th November, at half-past 11 o'clock,
800 prime fat wethers.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Messrs. Bucknell, Brothers to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, on TUESDAY, 29th November, at half-past 11 o'clock,
500 prime fat wethers
500 prime fat ewes.
Detained for want of trucks.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck,
Terms, cash.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY,
At the Railway Auction Mart, 793, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, fat pigs, suckers, 60 coops poultry.
At 1 o'clock sharp,
The usual weekly supply of dairy produce, consisting of roll and keg butter, best brands; eighty (80) cases cheese, including the No. 6 and other first-class brands; eggs, bacon, lard, honey, &c.
Terms, cash.

T. R. SMITH will sell by auction, at Railway,
Hay, straw, &c.
Also, at Dog and Duck Yards,
Poultry, eggs, bacon, butter, &c.

Produce Sale.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, lucerne.
At Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, pigs, suckers, poultry.
At half-past 12 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, eggs, bacon, cheese (first-class brands), honey, lard.
At 4 o'clock,
Fruit, tallow, hides, sheepskins, &c.

GOSPER and MOSES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS DAY, Friday, at 10 o'clock, Hay, straw, &c. 12 o'clock, at the Dog and Duck Yard, poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, bacon, prime calves, and fifty (50) fat pigs, corn fed, &c.
Terms, cash.

WELLS and JAMES will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, hay, straw, &c.

N. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c. At Black Swan Yards, at 12 o'clock, 25 corn-fed pigs, 2 useful hackneys, poultry, suckers, eggs, cheese, bacon, butter, and other farm and dairy produce.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, November 25th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
900 hides, leather, &c.
And at 2.15 p.m. same day,
Casks tallow, &c.
Terms, cash.

LEATHER. LEATHER.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 25th November, at 11 o'clock,
Leather.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

JOHN A. TURNER will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 25th November; at a quarter to 10 o'clock,
Kip, sole, calf, yearling
Harness and bag leather.
And at 11 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins, &c.
Also, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

Leather, Hides, Tallow, Hair, &c.

IRWIN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY,
At 10 a.m., kip, sole, calf, harness, strap, &c.
At 10.30, hides
At 2.15 p.m., tallow.
Terms, cash.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock prompt,
Casks tallow.

Weekly Produce Sale.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 25th November, at half-past 10 o'clock,
516 hides, calfskins, &c.
And at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
240 casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, 25th November, at 11 o'clock sharp.

To Hotelkeepers, Parties Furnishing, and others.

Sale by auction, on the Premises, corner of George and Hunter streets,
CLARENDON HOTEL.

The LEASE, LICENSE, and GOODWILL
Bar Fittings, Counters, Shelving, Beer Engines
Measures, Glassware, Hot Water Machine, Kegs
75 DOZEN of TUMBLERS
Horsehair Couches, Cane-seated Chairs, Sofas
Pier Glasses, Round Tables, Engravings
SIDEBOARD, with plate-glass doors and back
Carpets, Floorcloth, Hearth Rugs, Mats
Iron Bedsteads and Bedding, complete
Horsehair Mattresses, Washstands, Toilet Glasses
Chests of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Vases, Lustres
Window Curtains and Blinds, Cornice Poles
Kitchen Utensils, and Sundries.

S. LEVIN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the above Premises, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp,
The above household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

SATURDAY NEXT, 26th November, at 11 o'clock.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE.
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE
BEDROOM FURNITURE
SELECT LIBRARY OF BOOKS
PIANOFORTES
PAINTINGS
And a large collection of general
HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.

Full particulars will be published.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY next, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture, &c.
Terms, cash.

A Small Lot of Valuable Books by Eminent Authors, Opera Glasses, Cheque and Bill Books, Lead Pencils, Music, New and Second-hand Clothing, Drapery, Felt Hats, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

Furniture Sale THIS DAY, at the Residence of Mr. J. Fry, Agnes-place, Bullanaming-street, Redfern, at 11 a.m. sharp.

J. B. NORTH and CO. will sell by auction, as above,
Cottage piano, green rep drawing-room suite, bedsteads, bedding, chests of drawers, kitchen utensils, and other valuable effects.

SATURDAY'S Regular Auction Sale.
At 278 and 280, George-street, TO-MORROW, at 11 a.m.

J. B. NORTH and CO. will sell by auction, as above,
Furniture, bedsteads, books, bedding, and sundries.
N.B.—Goods for these sales received daily.

FRIDAY, 25th November, at 2 o'clock.

On the Premises, corner of Francis and Riley streets, Woolloomooloo.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY,
A quantity of household furniture, &c.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, 25th November, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Inn, corner of Parramatta and Abercrombie streets.

Lease, License, Beer Engine, Spirit Fountain, Decanters, Glass, Stone Kegs, Stock, Pewter Measures, Household Furniture, &c., &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction.
The above snug hotel, now doing a good ready-money bar and outdoor trade.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 28th November.

By virtue of a Bill of Sale.

The License, Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, Bar Fittings, and Effects of the
IMPERIAL HOTEL,
William-street, Woolloomooloo.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, on the premises, as above, on MONDAY, 28th November, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The license, stock-in-trade, bar fittings, household furniture, and effects of the above hotel.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 29th November.

Preliminary Notice.

By virtue of a Bill of Sale.

The Lease, License, Gas Fittings, Bar Fittings, Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, and Effects of the
BULL'S HEAD INN,
George-street, opposite the Markets.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, on the Premises as above, on TUESDAY, 29th November, at 11 o'clock,
The residue of the lease, having about seven and a half years to run, of that well-known public-house, the Bull's Head Inn, George-street, opposite the Markets; together with the stock-in-trade, bar fittings, furniture, and effects.
☞ Unless previously disposed of by private contract, for which immediate application must be made to the auctioneers, 401, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel.

FRIDAY, 25th instant.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.
Of a favourite maker, now landing, in splendid order.

To the Trade, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, next Bank of Australasia, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
An invoice of new and seasonable boots and shoes, of a celebrated maker, now landing in first-class condition ex Sobraon, comprising a great variety of splendid goods, suitable for the season.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
Time, 11 o'clock.

WINES and SPIRITS.

For Positive Sale, on account of the concerned.

At City Mart, on FRIDAY, 25th November.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, 25th November, at 11 o'clock,
10 hogsheads pale sherry
12 quarter-casks ditto ditto
10 quarter-casks fine old port
10 quarters Dunville's whisky
50 cases sparkling muscatel and burgundy, each 1 dozen
90 cases champagne, each 1 dozen, quarts
50 ditto ditto, each 2 dozen, pints
150 ditto clarets, each 1 dozen (various brands)
100 ditto pale brandy.

Full particulars at sale.

Good Yellow and Ration Sugars.

In Small Mats.

Balance of the Shipment, to close accounts.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, November 25, at 11 o'clock,
1162 small mats sugars, good yellows to bright browns.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

Canary Seed, Carbonate Soda, Ginger Beer Corks, Morton's Hair Oils, Colman's Starch.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, November 25, at 11 o'clock,
30 kegs carbonate soda, each 1 cwt.
16 casks canary seed
7 cases Colman's starch
5 ditto Morton's hair oils
5 ditto ginger beer corks.
Terms at sale.

China Preserved Ginger, Chow Chow, Cumquats.

Ex Sea Shell.

Under instructions from the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, November 25, at 11 o'clock,
50 cases ginger, each 6 jars
20 ditto chow chow
20 ditto cumquats.

Prime Californian Salmon.
Just landed ex Wonga Wonga.

200 Barrels.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, November 25, at 11 o'clock,
209 barrels prime salmon, just landed.
Terms at sale.

A Choice Shipment of
CALIFORNIAN SALMON,
Packed expressly for this market, and transhipped ex Moses Taylor, direct from San Francisco.

By order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, November 25, at 11 o'clock,
73 barrels prime salmon
15 cases, each 4 dozen 1-lb. tins, ditto ditto.
Newly packed, expressly for this market.
Terms at sale.

Prime Ling Fish.

Just landed, in finest condition.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, November 25, at 11 o'clock,
3 puncheons finest ling fish.
Terms liberal.

FLOUR.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, November 25, at 11 o'clock,
25 bags seconds flour.

New Zealand Wheat.

On account of whom it may concern.

More or less damaged.

Now lying at A. S. N. Company's Wharf.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at A. S. N. Company's Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
74 bags New Zealand wheat, ex Collaroy.
Terms, cash.

Borwick's Baking Powder.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY,
1 case Borwick's baking powder (6d bottles).

Dried Apples.

Balance of Fresh Shipment, to close account.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
13 quarter-barrels dried apples.

Finest Snowdrops, and Straw Crystals.

A Small Parcel to Close an Account.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
80 bags finest snowdrops
Fine straw counters.

Corn Sacks.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, November 25, at 11 o'clock,
8 bales cornsacks.
Terms at sale.

On account of those concerned.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Sundry packages assorted drapery,
Ex Waimea,
Damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Important to Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.
74 Packages of General Drapery, Clothing, Hats and Caps, &c., &c.
Now being received ex Nourmahal, Earl Dalhousie, &c.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, 25th instant, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street,
A choice and seasonable parcel of goods, comprising—
Madopollams
Fancy Island prints
Navy blues
8-4 greys
Black alpacas
Grograms and marls
French merino squares
Velvet pile mats
Saxony and electoral flannels
Hosiery, assorted
Moleskin trousers, men's and boys'
Heavy Scotch twill shirts
Crimean and flannel undershirts
Duck and dungaree trousers
Blue dungaree frocks
Light tweed vests
Black cloth sacs, gent.'s and boys'.
Terms at sale.

First-class Clothing.

Now landing ex Nourmahal.

Manufactured by Messrs. B. Benjamin and Co.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
6 cases first-class clothing, viz.:

Case 427—48 pairs gent.'s light fancy tweed trousers
44 ditto boys' and youths' ditto
39 ditto gent.'s ditto, small sizes
34 ditto ditto ditto trousers and vests
30 ditto ditto ditto trousers

Case 428—47 ditto ditto ditto ditto
42 ditto boys' and youths ditto ditto
37 ditto gent.'s ditto ditto, small sizes
30 ditto ditto ditto trousers and vests
31 ditto ditto ditto trousers

Case 429—36 gent.'s super black cloth sacs, R.C.
25 ditto blue diagonal cloth, ditto
34 ditto super navy blue cloth, ditto
39 ditto all wool angola ditto
25 ditto ditto vests
36 ditto black cloth ditto

Case 430—58 pairs gent.'s light fancy tweed trousers
50 ditto ditto ditto trousers and vests
30 ditto gent.'s super angola sacs
23 ditto blue diagonal ditto

Case 431—8 ditto dark bedford cord sacs
29 ditto ditto ditto vests
14 ditto all wool super black doe trousers
24 ditto ditto vests
11 ditto ditto black cloth sacs, small sizes
7 ditto boys' and youths' ditto ditto
21 ditto gent's super tweed trousers and vests
16 ditto ditto trousers
6 ditto blue melton sacs, D.B.

Case 748—100 ditto super black cloth wilmington coats.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary.

Great Sale of Boots and Shoes.

TOTALLY UNRESERVED.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY NEXT, 29th instant, at 11 o'clock punctually,
Two large shipments of ladies', gents', and children's wear, now landing in prime condition, from the well-known and favourite makers,
Messrs. N. and D. Joseph
H. Jackson and Sons
Flatau and Co., and others.
Particulars in Monday's HERALD.

CONTINUATION SALE
of
FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

Selected in the Home Market especially for
THE CHRISTMAS TRADE.

THIS DAY, 25th instant.

Now landing ex Earl Dalhousie.
65 Packages
FANCY GOODS AND CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions from the consignees to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp,
65 packages fancy goods
comprising
Meerschaum pipes, straight and bent
Brierwood ditto, amber stems
Ladies' and gent.'s companions, velvet cases
Cigar cases, match boxes
Fancy brier pipes, straight and bent
Fancy brooches and clasps
Crosses, steel earrings, and buckles
Necklets, steel sets
Purses and portemonnaies
Ladies' bags and bag purses
Jet earrings, sets and brooches
Jet and gilt chains
Wax crying dolls, moving arms
Dressed and China dolls
Lead and carpenters' pencils
Back combs, penholders
Mounted walking sticks
Bell corals, pipe stems
Riding and carriage whips
China figures and ornaments
Ladies' and gent.'s travelling bags
Courier and game bags
Velocipedes, steel toys, and railways
Indiarubber dolls and toys
Mechanical toys, tobacco pouches
Hand mirrors
Bead bracelets and necklets
Brass barrel pistols
Musical albums, inkstands, &c.
☞ Parties in want of fancy goods for the Christmas trade would find it to their interests to delay their purchases for this bona fide sale, every line of which will be disposed of to the highest bidder.
Terms as at yesterday's sale.

To Cutlers, Ironmongers, and the Trade.

3 Cases Cutlery.
☞ For Positive Sale.

THIS DAY, Friday, November 25th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
3 cases, comprising
Dinner sets
Table knives and forks
Dessert ditto ditto
Bread knives, butchers' knives
Scissors and pocket cutlery, &c.
☞ For positive sale. Terms, liberal.

Barclay's Porter.

Bottled by Scroggie.

Ex———

On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
D in diamond,
120 casks Barclay's porter, bottled by Scroggie, each 4 doz. quarts.
More or less damaged. In lots to suit purchasers.

ALLOTMENTS, BOURKE-STREET, SURRY HILLS.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, the 1st December, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
Two allotments on the west side of Bourke-street, a little south of Albion-street, having a frontage of 28 feet each, by a depth of 108 feet, with the buildings thereon. An entrance at the rear from a reserved road 26 feet wide.
LOT 3.—A cottage; nearly new, containing 4 rooms, occupied by Mr. Harris, having 33 feet frontage to the reserved road 20 feet wide by a depth of 100 feet.
LOT 4.—A vacant piece of land adjoining Lot 3, having 33 feet frontage by a depth of 100 feet.
The title may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. Allen, Bowden, and Allen, solicitors, Elizabeth-street.
☞ A plan will be exhibited at the Auction Room.

THIS DAY. THIS DAY.

ORDER OF SALE.

CITY, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

CROWN-STREET.	Two Houses, Nos. 580 and 582, Crown-street, Surry Hills, nearly opposite Devonshire-street; also Allotment Land, at the rear, fronting Ann-street.
NORTH SHORE.	Three choice sites, on the fresh-water creek at the head of Careening Cove, being portion of Mrs. Shairp's grounds, close to Milson's Ferry.
WAVERLEY.	Two Houses, in Vickery-street, near Charing Cross, known as Mr. Hannon's property.
BANKSTOWN.	Forty-acre Farm, with small cottage, Liverpool Road, Bankstown, about one mile on Sydney side of the pound, and known as Mr. Moffatt's property.
BURWOOD.	Two detached Cottages, known as Grimsby and Tetney Cottages, George-street, opposite the reserve at the Railway Station; also, two Villa Sites, William-street, near the Station.
ORANGE.	Brick-built Dwelling-house, at the junction of Byng-street and Lord's-place, town of Orange, erected upon one acre of land, now occupied by Mr. Piesley.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

TOWN OF ORANGE.

For Positive Sale,
By order of the Mortgagee.

TWO-STORY BRICK-BUILT DWELLING-HOUSE, at the junction of BYNG-STREET and LORD'S-PLACE, erected upon 1 ACRE OF LAND, now in the occupation of Mr. JOHN PEISLEY.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, 25th November, at 11 o'clock,
All that Allotment of Land, containing
ONE ACRE,
situated on the north side of BYNG-STREET at its intersection by Lord's-place, being lot 11 of section 1 of the TOWN OF ORANGE, together with the SUBSTANTIAL and WELL-FINISHED TWO-STORY DWELLING-HOUSE, containing on the ground floor eight rooms, with entrance hall, and on the upper floor seven bedrooms; with detached kitchen, laundry, coachhouse, store, and three-stall stable, with large garden, yard, well of excellent water, &c., at the rear.
The premises are all of brick, most substantially built—roofed with hardwood shingles, and are in complete repair.
They are admirably adapted either for a LARGE FAMILY HOTEL or for other business purposes, being in the most central and business part of the TOWN OF ORANGE, and within a quarter of a mile of the proposed site for
THE RAILWAY TERMINUS.
*** The land has 330 feet frontage to BYNG-STREET, 250 feet of which might with advantage be subdivided (without in the least interfering with the premises) and sold in allotments, which would realise at least from £3 to £4 per foot.
☞ The attention of parties in search of a really first-class property, either for a private residence or as an investment, is directed to this property, which must positively be sold on the above date to close mortgages.
Terms liberal.

CLARENCE-STREET.

NEWLY-ERECTED TWO-STORY HOUSE, No. 57, immediately opposite St. Philip's Church; and TWO STORY HOUSE in the lane at the rear.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 2nd December, at 11 o'clock,
All that ALLOTMENT of LAND having 20 feet frontage to CLARENCE-STREET, with a depth of 64 feet, extending to a lane at the rear, upon which are erected the following premises:—No. 57, a NEWLY-ERECTED WELL-FINISHED TWO-STORY RESIDENCE, built of brick on stone foundation, and containing balcony, 5 rooms, bath room, and kitchen, with flagged yard, side entrance, water laid on, &c.
Also,
A TWO-STORY HOUSE, fronting the lane at the rear, built of brick (cemented), and containing 4 rooms, with yard, water laid on, &c., at the rear.
They realise a rental of £1 17s. per week, or £96 4s per annum.
☞ This property is in the best part of Clarence-street, immediately opposite St. Philip's Church, and as a really remunerative city investment it can with confidence be recommended to intending purchasers.
The premises are finished in good style, fitted throughout with cedar, and the gas is laid on to the front house.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Valuable Building Sites at BURWOOD.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on an early day, at their Rooms, 246, Pitt-street, Sydney, at 11 o'clock,
Twenty villa allotments, situate in the flourishing suburb of Burwood, WITHIN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR'S WALK OF THE RAILWAY STATION, AND SIX MINUTES' WALK of the OMNIBUS STAND.
Title guaranteed. Terms, half cash, remainder in equal amounts, at 6 and 12 months' date. Bill to bear an approved endorsement. Plans on view at the Rooms.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on an early day, at their Rooms, 246, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
A valuable block of land, containing 6 acres, situate between ENFIELD and ASHFIELD, adjoining the properties of Messrs. Flood and Hanson, and immediately opposite the residence of the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson. The land is well watered and adapted for either a market garden or dairy.
Title guaranteed.
Terms at sale.

City Property for Sale.

By Order of the Mortgagee.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at an early date,
Lot No. 2 of the subdivision of Block No. 15 of the compensation grant to the Riley Estate, situated on north side of Liverpool-street, near Brougham-street, having a frontage of 20 feet to Liverpool-street, by 122 feet 7 inches deep to a lane at the back. On this allotment stand two cottages, now let at a rent of 15s per week.
Plan and full particulars at the Rooms.

For Absolute Sale.

MOLLY STATION.
By order of the Mortgagee.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from the Mortgagee, to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of January, 1871, at his Rooms, Post Office Chambers, George-street, Sydney,
That well-known Station,
MOLLY,
situate in the district of Liverpool Plains, and having a frontage of eight miles to the Namoi River, and ten miles back.
The country consists of open, myall, and saltbush, and is of the richest fattening description, and permanently watered in the driest seasons; it is in the immediate neighbourhood of the splendid runs of Messrs. Vickery, Mosely, and Quinn; and this is a sufficient guarantee of its quality.
The run will be sold for a lump sum; all the cattle and horses belonging to the station, together with the purchased land and all improvements, being given in.
There are three hundred and seventy acres of purchased land, on which is erected a new weatherboard house, containing nine rooms, with verandah; there is also a kitchen and store room, and a well of water and a force pump; also a stable and hay-loft, stockyard and milking yards, &c.
There is about eight miles of fencing, and abundance of timber growing near suitable for the purpose of completing the boundary lines.
Further particulars as to the number of cattle will be given in a future advertisement.
Terms at sale.

Under Bill of Sale.

ANDREW ALLAN will sell by auction, on the premises, Alfred Hotel, opposite the Prince of Wales Theatre, Castlereagh-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock sharp,
The license, goodwill, household furniture, bedsteads and bedding, tables, chairs, &c.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1459443

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. CHRISTOPHER FURSE are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Jane Anne; to move from his residence, 146, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, to the Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, 118, South Head Road, near Crown-street; 737, George-street, opposite Christ Church; and 363, Sussex-street South.

THE FRIENDS of Mrs. WILLIAM ROBERTS are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of her late beloved DAUGHTER, Mrs. Jane A. Furse; to move from her late residence, 146, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, to the Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, 118, South Head Road, near Crown-street; 737, George-street, opposite Christ Church; and 363, Sussex-street.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. JAMES MOWAT are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from the residence of Mrs. WALDRON, Little Brisbane-street, TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at half-past 8 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-street, opposite Christ Church, South Head Road, and Sussex-st. S.

FUNERALS.—Mr. A. DOUGLASS, Undertaker and Cabinetmaker (late Hill and Son), at the old Establishment, Riley-street. Orders received at Mr. THOMAS HILL'S, William-street; at the Establishment, Riley-street; and at private Residence, 96, Campbell-street, Surry Hills.
P.S.—All orders by post promptly attended to.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE NEW PROSPECTUS of the AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY (established 1849) FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, &c., is now ready, and may be obtained at the Office, or will be forwarded, post free, on application to the Secretary.
It contains an Address to the Members by the Chairman, and treats of
The Constitution of the Society,
Its Objects and Success,
The New Business transacted,
The Accumulated Business and Funds,
The Security afforded by the Society, as attested by
Its Past Transactions,
The Present Value of its Liabilities,
The Future Safeguards provided,
and by
Popular Tests.
The Investments of the Society are detailed.
The Financial Economics of the Society are explained.
Information regarding the Profits divided is supplied.
Examples are given shewing the application of Bonuses,
1. In a Table of uniform Bonus Additions,
2. In a table of uniform Cash Bonuses,
3. In a Table of uniform Reduction of Premium Bonuses.
A comparative view of the rate of Bonus usually declared by Offices is furnished.
The principles that determine the Surrender Value of a Policy are explained.
Examples of Surrender Values paid by the Society are given.
A table is given shewing the Surrender Values paid by the Society.
The plan of purchasing Paid-up Policies, with a Surrender Value, is illustrated.
The General Regulations of the Society are set forth
1. Before the Contract is entered into.
2. When the Contract is entered into.
3. During the currency of the Contract.
The uses and objects of Life Assurance are explained, followed by
An explanation of the Tables of Rates.
Mutual Life Assurance as an Investment is illustrated, and
The Benefit to those who live long, as well as
The Benefit to those who die young, exemplified
From the experience of the Society.
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.
Principal Office, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,945,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.
Established in 1803. Losses paid since the foundation of the Society, £3,132,000.
Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., Agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

AUSTRALASIAN INSURANCE COMPANY FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
Head Office—Collins-street, Melbourne.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies on every description of insurable interest, on lowest current terms. Marine losses made payable in India, China, London, or any of the Company's Colonial Agencies.
MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE, Gresham-street, next Exchang

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 35, Cornhill, London.
Wool insured to London, covering fire risk in store awaiting shipment. W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun.

NEW ZEALAND FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. E. CHAPMAN & CO., Agents.

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Friday, November 25.
The
SISTERS DUVALLI
will make their fifth appearance in the highly successful Ballet Comedy,
MAGIC TOYS!
To be preceded by
A PIECE OF IMPUDENCE!
followed by
FOUND IN A FOUR-WHEELER!
and to conclude with
THE ARTFUL DODGE!
Notwithstanding the engagement of these talented Artistes, the management have resolved NOT to raise the prices for admission. Dress circle, 3s; stalls, 2s; pit, 1s; gallery, 6d. TO-MORROW, Saturday, the "FLYING DUTCHMAN," in which the SISTERS DUVALLI will appear.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS.—Just added, BOULTON and PARKE, the Lady Personators; also, the UXBRIDGE MURDERERS. Admission, 1s; children, 6d.

SPENCER'S MECHANICAL EXHIBITION, 222, Pitt-street, opposite Farmer and Co.'s. Thousands of Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children have visited this place of amusement and can bear testimony to the fact that it SURPASSES any Exhibition ever held in the colonies. Admission, 1s; children, with parents, 6d.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
W. A. CHAPMAN,
The Great American Prestidigitateur.
On SATURDAY EVENING, November 26th, in his wonderful performances, embracing the
PHANTOM PANTOMIME,
GREAT SECOND SIGHT MYSTERY,
PRINTING AS IT WILL BE IN 1970,
THE RENOWNED DAVENPORT MYSTERY.
Admission, ONE SHILLING, 2s, 3s.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON.
GREAT WRESTLING MATCH
(Cumberland-Westmoreland Style),
ROBERT DICK, of Sydney,
versus
JONATHAN STABLES, of Newcastle,
for £100,
deposited with Albert Sports Committee, with option of making it for £200.
Seven falls. Best 4 to decide.
To take place at the
ALBERT GROUND.

NOTICE TO PUBLICANS.—The REFRESHMENT BARS for SALE. Apply to Mr. VAUGHAN Auctioneer, King-street, before 12 o'clock, THIS DAY.

PEDESTRIANISM EXTRAORDINARY.
GRAND INTERCOLONIAL CONTESTS.
BOXING DAY (26th December, 1870).
ALBERT GROUND.
THE SYDNEY ATHLETIC CUP,
A Handicap Sweepstakes of 2 sovereigns each for acceptors, for a Cup and 50 sovereigns added, for all comers. To be run in four events, 150, 300, 440, and 880 yards. The second to receive 10 sovereigns, and the third 5 sovereigns from the prize. The winner of the greatest number of points shall be the winner of the sweepstakes; and the number of points shall be for the first man, at each distance, 5; the second, 3; the third, 2 points. In the event of a tie, the competitors shall run off at the 440 yards distance.
ENTRANCE FEE, 10s. ENTRANCES will be RECEIVED any time up to TUESDAY, 6th December, at 4 p.m., addressed, under cover, to Mr. GEORGE CURTIS, Tattersall's Hotel, Sydney; but the sweep and entrance fee MUST BE ENCLOSED—NON-ACCEPTORS will have their Sweep MONEY RETURNED. Handicaps to be declared on TUESDAY, 13th December. NON-ACCEPTORS MUST DECLARE on or before 9 o'clock of the night of general entry, SATURDAY, 17th of December.
The 150 yards distance may be run in divisions.

ALMAIN MUSICAL UNION.—No Practice This Evening. Final Rehearsal on WEDNESDAY, 30th. Full attendance specially requested. The Third CONCERT on FRIDAY next, December 2nd.
E. E. SMITH, Hon. Sec.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
LYSTER and SMITH'S
ROYAL ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPERA.
Conductor .... Herr Siede
Maestro al Piano .... Mr. Charles Lascelles.
Under the patronage of his Excellency the EARL OF BELMORE and COUNTESS OF BELMORE.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, November 25th and 26th, positively the last two performances of Rossini's Grand Opera
WILLIAM TELL!
or, The Revolt of the Swiss Cantons.
William Tell .... Signor Enrico Dondi
Arnold .... Mr. Armes Beaumont
Walter .... Mr. E. Farley
Gesler .... Mr. B. Levison
Melchtal .... Mr. A. Farley
Rodolph .... Mr. Bell
Fisherman .... Mr. G. W. Johnson
Albert .... Mrs. J. H. Fox
Hedwige .... Miss Lucy Chambers
Mathilde .... Madame Fannie Simonsen.
Incidental to the Opera, a
GRAND SWISS BALLET,
By Fraulein Fannie, H. Leopold, and the Corps de Ballet.
NOTICE.
In compliance with a very general desire, Petrella's grand Opera
IONE!
OR, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,
will be given positively for the last time on MONDAY EVENING, November 28th.
Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; pit, 2s; upper circle and gallery, 1s.
The box office open every day from 11 till 3. Seats can be secured eight days in advance at Messrs. Elvy and Co.'s, George-street.
Carriages ordered at a quarter to 11.
In preparation, Verdi's grand Opera
ATTILA.

HOMEBUSH JOCKEY CLUB.
PATRON:
His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.
PRESIDENT.—Alfred Cheeke, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT.—W. B. Dalley, Esq., M.L.C.
JUDGE.—W. A. Long, Esq.
STARTER.—Thos. Dawson, Esq.
CLERK OF THE COURSE.—W. G. Henfrey, Esq.
HANDICAPPER.—T. H. West, Esq.
CLERK OF THE SCALES.—D. Mayne, Esq.
SPRING MEETING, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1870.

First Race—To start at 1.15 o'clock.
HOMEBUSH SPRING MAIDEN PLATE, of 5 sovs. each, 1 sov. forfeit, with 75 sovs. added, for all maiden horses (including winners of two-year old stakes, under a penalty for winning once 3 lbs., twice or more 5 lbs.) at the time of entrance; penalties for winning after entrance once 5 lbs., twice or more 7 lbs.; second horse to receive 10 sovs. from the prize; 1½ mile. Entrances 3 sovs.
Mr. W. R. Hogan's b f Lady Clifden, 3 yrs
J. Tait's br h The Quack, 4 yrs
G. Young's c h Roberto Il Diavolo, 3 yrs
W. Forrester's b h Australian Buck, 5 yrs
James Kean's b f Mabel, 3 yrs
L. Uhde's b c Argyle, 3 yrs
A. Cobcroft's c h Captain Cook, 4 yrs
C. Baldwin's br f Lady Stamford, 3 yrs
A. Town's b c Stanley, 4 yrs
——— br f Morning Star, 3 yrs
James Stenson's c c Alarm, 3 yrs
D. Mayne's g f Adventuress, 3 yrs
T. Stewart's, junior, c g Hector, 4 yrs
B. Richard's b g Highflyer, 4 yrs
J. Tait's b c Pyrrhus, 3 yrs.

Second Race—To start at 2 o'clock.
PONY RACE.—For all ponies 14 hands and under. A handicap sweepstakes of 1 sov. each for acceptors, with 20 sovs. added, second pony to receive 5 sovs. from the prize; distance, one mile; weights on 24th November. Entrance 1 sov. each.

	st.	lb.
Mr. James Armstrong's b or br g Butcher Boy, aged	8	7
James Kean's b f Irish Kate, 5 yrs	7	12
S. Drury's c h Robin Hood, aged	7	10
James Stenson's bl g Little Dick, 6 yrs	7	10
E. Braddick's b m Lily, aged	7	7
J. Flanagan's g g Lanty, aged	7	4
J. Riley's b m Little Wonder, aged	7	4
J. Everingham's be m Flirt, 6 yrs	7	7
M. G. Morrison's br g Brandy, 4 yrs	6	8
C. H. Roberts's b f Blue Bell, 4 yrs	6	6
E. H. Weston's c m Fairy, 4 yrs	6	6
——— Brown's br c Barrowmite, 3 yrs	5	10
Jas. Stein's br m Topsy, 3 yrs	5	7

Third Race, to start at 3.15 o'clock.
THE HOMEBUSH JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP, of 100 sovs. added to a sweepstakes of 6 sovs. each, 2 sovs. forfeit; second horse to receive 15 sovs. from the prize; 2 miles; weights on the 28th September; the winner of any handicap thereafter to carry 3 lbs., two or more 7 lbs., and the winner of the Melbourne Cup 7 lbs. additional to other penalties. Entries closed.

	st.	lb.
Mr. Ivory's ch h Bylong, aged	8	7
Tait's ch The Earl, 5 yrs	8	2
Uhde's g h Kaiser, 5 yrs	7	12
J. Driscoll's br m Juanita, 4 yrs	6	12
W. Forrester's br h Australian Buck, 5 yrs	6	9
Tarrant's c m Hebe, 5 yrs	6	9
Flannery's br h Charlton, 4 yrs	6	7
Winch's b c Endeavour, 3 yrs	6	5
Tait's b c Quack, 4 yrs	6	2
Hogan's b c Eli, 3 yrs	5	7

Fourth Race, to start at 4 o'clock.
THE SELLING STAKES, of 30 sovs. added to a sweep of 2 sovs. each, the second horse to receive 5 sovs. from the prize; distance once round the course. The winner to be sold immediately after the race for £40; if entered to be sold for £30 allowed 7 lbs.; if for £20 allowed 14 lbs. Entrance 1 sov. each.
Mr. C. Jones's c g Engineer, 6 yrs, £40
A. Town's b m Morning Star, 3 yrs, £40
Freeman's br g Bracelet, aged, £20.

Fifth Race, to start at 4.45 o'clock.
THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH STAKES, of 120 sovs. added to a handicap sweepstakes of 6 sovs. each, 2 sovs. forfeit; 1½ mile; second horse to receive 20 sovs. from the prize; weights on or before the 24th day of November; the winner of any handicap thereafter to carry 3 lbs. extra, of two or more, 5 lbs. extra. The winner of the Homebush Jocky Club Handicap to carry 7 lbs. in addition to other penalties. Entrance, 3 sovs. each.

	st.	lb.
Mr. A. Town's Sir William	8	7
L. Uhde's Kaiser	8	4
J. Tait's The Pearl	7	8
E. De Mestre's Stumpy	7	8
J. Driscoll's Juanita	7	4
E. H. Roberts na. Hebe	7	2
Jas. Kean's Silverstain	7	0
W. R. Hogan's Lady Clifden	7	0
A. Town's Amethyst	7	0
L. Uhde's Argyle	6	12
T. Ivory's Marske	6	10
John Tait's The Quack	6	8
George Young's Roberto il Diavolo	6	7
A. Town's Stanley	6	6
George White's Darkie	6	6
E. H. Weston's Marske	6	6
James Kean's Mabel	6	2
B. Richard's Highflyer	6	0
C. Baldwin's Lady Stamford	5	10

Sixth Race—To start at 5.30 o'clock.
THE HELTER SKELTER, of 10 sovs., with a sweepstake of 1 sov. each; weights, 9 st. each. ¾ of a mile. The winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race for £15; any surplus to go to the Club. Post entrance 10s each.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.
The meeting will be held under the A. J. C. Rules, and the regulations in connection with the management of the course, &c., will, as far as practicable, be the same as those in force at Randwick.
Owners of horses are hereby informed that cards for admission of grooms in charge of race horses, may be obtained from the undersigned prior to the day of racing.
Professional jockeys can also obtain cards for their admission to weighing yard.
Not more than one groom will be allowed to each horse, and no person can be admitted to the weighing yard on the plea of coming in with a race horse other than the groom in charge of the same.
Members who have not yet received their cards can do so by payment of their subscription at once.
Publicans and others are informed that the booths, gates, &c., will be sold by Messrs. Dawson and Co., at their Mart, Pitt-street, Sydney, on SATURDAY (to-morrow), the 26th, noon, instant. For particulars see auctioneer's advertisement this day.
Owners are requested to declare as early as convenient, and those owners who have neglected to send in their colours will oblige by sending same at once to
HENRY DRIVER, Hon. Sec.,
176, Pitt-street, Sydney.

VICTORIA C. C. v. 1st WARWICK, on Domain, TO-MORROW.—Abbott, Ahern, Bonner, Curtis, Fisher, Fleming, A. Fisher, Hinchy, Hoskings, Parkinson, Pidgeon, Rigg, Usher, Woods, Wearne, M'Anally.
W. RIGG, Hon. Secretary.

NEWTOWN C. C., 2nd v. 1st Teachers, Newtown Ground. Rogers, Lucas, Fowles, C. Dawes, W. Dawes, S. Fallack, Danaher, J. Ross, Chisholm, Blakeney, Newman. Emergencies, Fowler, Brady, Pierce. M'Kern, H. S.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

WASHING TRIMMINGS, white and coloured, from 6d per dozen yards. W. C. KELK.

LACE.—Maltese, Guipure, Blonde, Cluncy, Valenciennes; very cheap. W. C. KELK.

FRINGES.—Black and coloured Silk, at very low prices. A good assortment. W. C. KELK.

BLACK Silk PARACHUTES, from 5s 11d; brown, 4s 11d. Silk umbrellas, 6s 11d. W. C. KELK.

CHEAP cambric Hankerchiefs, white cotton Socks and Hose, all sizes. Also Lisle thread. W. C. KELK.

GRENADINE and silk Jackets, and a large stock of cheap new dress materials. W. C. KELK.

SHIRTS, SHIRTS.—Gentlemen's superior EUREKA SHIRTS, 32s the half-dozen; fittings of the best Irish linen. M. A. HUGHES, Shirt Manufactory, 593, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

MORT'S BUILDINGS, 177, Pitt-street.—FRANCIS FAHEY and COMPANY have now on SALE,
White and grey Sheeting
White and grey Calicoes
Mosquito Nets
Cotton, Ticking, and brown Hollands
Black Coburgs and Alpacas
Dress Materials
White Cotton Stockings
Black and coloured Mohair Braids
Crimean Shirts and Collars
Black Ribbon Velvets
Cambric Handkerchiefs
Boys' Hats and Caps.
Orders promptly attended to.
FAHEY and COMPANY.

CHIGNONS, two roll and three roll, 1s 11d, 2s 11d; Chignon Pads, 7½d, 11½d; new goods. T. BAKER.

NEW Shapes in Ladies' Straw HATS, just landed; great novelties; low prices. T. BAKER.

GRENADINE Jackets, 6s 11d, 7s 11d; Black Silk Jackets, 12s 6d, 15s 9d, 18s 6d. Baker, opp. Cathedral.

FRENCH Printed Cambric Costume Robes, 10 metres each, only 6s 11d; beautiful design. W. C. KELK.

SUMMER QUILTS and Toilet Covers, 1 case per John Duthie, at very low prices. W. C. KELK.

CHILDREN'S Underclothing, at greatly reduced prices; children's drawers, chemises, and night-dresses, a little soiled.
E. WAY'S, 261, 263, and 265, Pitt-street, Ladies' Underclothing and Outfitting Establishment.

CHILDREN'S White Quilted Sun Hats 1s and 1s 3d each, Stay Bands 7½d. MACKAY'S.

TUCKED India Longcloth Skirts 3s 11d and 4s 6d, Worked Chemise 2s 11d. MACKAY'S.

TRIMMED Hats for Children 1s 6d each. 363, George-street. MACKAY'S.

484, GEORGE-STREET. — TURNER'S Market Cloth Hall and Practical Tailoring Establishment.

TURNER has made a great reduction for cash in all his prices to suit the times at 484, George-street.

484, GEORGE-STREET.—TURNER'S Tweed Suits to measure, well-made and well shrunk.

TURNER'S all wool tweed trousers to order, well-made and shrunk from 15s at 484, George-street.

484, GEORGE-STREET.—TURNER'S Black Cloth Suits, well made and perfect fit, to order from £3.

TURNER'S good Black Cloth Trousers to order from 15s, at Market Cloth Hall, 484, George-street.

484, GEORGE-STREET.—TURNER has the largest and best stock of woollens in the colony to select from.

TURNER, 484, George-street, supplies the trade and Public with cut lengths or pieces at Wholesale prices.

MECHANICAL FANS sold by Mr. J. J. LACHAUME, Surgeon-dentist, 2, Wynyard-square.

MONSTER SALE of BOOTS and SHOES.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

ALTERATIONS TO PREMISES.

B. COCKS is now SELLING the whole of his stock at less than cost.

GENUINE CLEARANCE SALE, at B. COCK'S, 369, and 371, George-street.

GENT.'S Best Calf BOOTS made to order in any style. G. R. SWYNY, 124, William-street.

JUST OPENED, Ladies' best French Lasting BOOTS, high heels, good fitting. G. R. Swyny, 124, Wm.-st.

POINT LACE BRAIDS, in all widths; materials for ditto. J. BURTON, 4, Hunter-street.

GLASS SHADES, all shapes and sizes. J. BURTON, Importer, 4, Hunter-street.

WORKED SLIPPERS and CUSHIONS, magnificent assortment. J. BURTON, 4, Hunter-st.

MEDICAL CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all respectable chemists and druggists.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT cures everything. To be had everywhere, in lid pots, 1s each.

TO LADIES.—Mrs. WELSH'S Female Pills remove all difficulties (not Widow Welsh's). Letters attended to. The Pills sent by post. To be had only at 468, Elizabeth South, near Albion-street.

CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.—One pint of this preparation contains the medicinal properties of one pound of the root. Prepared and sold in bottles at 3s, 5s 6d, and 10s 6d. A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

CAUTION.
STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS for children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
of this medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words
"JOHN STEEDMAN, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Australasia in packets.

IMPORTANT TO DAIRYMEN AND CHEESE-FACTORS.
R. J. FULLWOOD and CO.
(Late R. J. Fullwood and Bland.)
The superiority of this truly excellent, pure and unadulterated ANNATTO, consists in its producing in cheese and butter, that rich, permanent bright golden cowslip tint colour, so much desired by all cheese and butter factors, and so universally approved in the London and other great markets.
Messrs. R. J. F. and Co.'s FLUID EXTRACT and CAKE ANNATTO now stands UNRIVALLED and TRIUMPHANT ALL OVER THE WORLD. The great celebrity of, and increasing demand for, FULLWOOD'S make has led to spurious imitations, and to protect the consumers from fraud, Messrs. R. J. F. and Co. now stamp all their preparations with their trade mark —A Stag with Olive Branch,—to counterfeit which is felony.
ANNATTO WORKS,
SOMERSET-PLACE, HOXTON, LONDON.
Established 1785.
*** Sold throughout England and the colonies, by chemists and druggists, but see you get "R. J. Fullwood's, with the Stag.

MOORE'S Transparent CEMENT, sold in bottles, at 1s and 2s each. Prepared J. Moore, 34, S. H. Road.

COAL, FIREWOOD, ETC.

CHEAP FUEL.
The retail price of COKE is at present 6s per chaldron.
Delivered free of charge for cartage at any place within the boundaries of the city; and at 2s per chaldron at any place not more than two miles beyond the city boundaries.
For places at a greater distance, parties must make their own arrangements as to carriage.
A liberal discount to purchasers of 50 chaldrons and upwards.
The use of Coke as fuel for steam engine purposes has been recently tested at the Dover Corporation Waterworks, and has resulted in an economy of £315 per annum, the coast of coal being £1050 as against £735, the cost of coke.
Gas Works, 18th November, 1870.

TO MILLERS, FOUNDERS, &c.—For SALE, 20 tons small Lambton coal, cheap. T.R.D., HERALD Office.

BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

JENNINGS'S Patent Closet and Traps for the million, at London price. Goodlet and Smith, 483, George-st.

IRON TANKS, each 400 gallons. GOODLET and SMITH, Timber Merchants, 483, George-street.

GALVANIZED IRON, Sheet Lead, Guttering, Ridging, water tube, ¾ to 1½ inch. Goodlet and Smith.

DRAIN PIPES, Paving Tiles, Firebricks, Chimney Pots, at reduced prices. GOODLET and SMITH.

ASH Plank, 2 to 4 inches. GOODLET and SMITH, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

PAPERHANGINGS.—E. CURTISS, having sold his business, is clearing the stock at cost prices.

PAPERHANGING don't be deceived by other advertisements. E. CURTISS is selling off.

PAPERHANGINGS.—Call and see the prices and judge for yourselves. Selling at cost prices. E. Curtiss.

PAPERHANGINGS.—Before you purchase elsewhere, call and see the prices. E. Curtiss, George-st.

PAPERHANGINGS.—JOHN MURPHY and SON, Parramatta-street.
PAPERHANGINGS.—Some thousands of patterns to select from of the newest designs.
PAPERHANGINGS.—The largest and best selected stock in Australia, from 4½d.
PAPERHANGINGS.—The only Paperhanging Warehouse in Australia, and the largest Show Rooms.
JOHN MURPHY and SON, 21 and 23, Parramatta-street.

CEMENT.—Knight, Bevan, and Sturge's agents. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., O'Connell-st.

CEMENT.—White, Brothers' brand, just landing. J. R. CATTELL and CO.

KNIGHT BEVAN'S CEMENT, just landed. G. E. CRANE, City Cement Stores, New Pitt-street.

GOSPEL OAK IRON, Plain and Corrugated, 24, 26, and 28 gauge. W. CARY.

LIME.—Pure Marble Lime, ex Fire King, fresh from kilns, for SALE. Marble Lime Depot, 8, King-st.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

MEDICAL.—To be disposed of, on easy terms, a MEDICAL PRACTICE, in a rising part of New England. For particulars apply to F. SENIOR, Chemist, George-street; or ELLIOTT BROTHERS, Pitt-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, the Lease, License, and Goodwill of a really good HOTEL, in an excellent thoroughfare. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, O'Connell-street.

PASTRY COOK and CONFECTIONER'S BUSINESS to be DISPOSED OF, in King-street, near Pitt-street; best situation in Sydney. For particulars apply to Mr. Spring, baker, Castlereagh-st., near Theatre.

FOR SALE (leaving Sydney), a good Dress and Underclothing BUSINESS. Apply 86, Riley-street.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

LAND, at Burwood, close to the station, from 1 to 6 acres. A lease, with a right to purchase, and money lent to do building. 138, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a bargain, ORCHARD and FARM of 12 acres; an hour's drive from town. Good Brick HOUSE of five rooms, stabling, &c. Apply 32, Alfred Park.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

FOR SALE, a light SPRING-CART and Harness, cheap. FRENCH, Fruit Shop, 83, Botany Road.

FOR SALE, DRAY and HARNESS, price £7. 21, Little Buckingham-street, Cleveland Paddocks.

FOR SALE, a first-class light Sydenham PHAETON. Carries four persons inside; fitted with pole and shafts for one or two horses. At O'BRIEN, KERRIDGE, and M'KAY'S, Castlereagh-street.

BUGGIES for SALE at O'Brien, Kerridge, and M'Kay's Bazaar, 267 and 269, Castlereagh-street.

GREY first-class single and double harness HORSE, good weight carrier. £15. Grey Cob, up to 15 stone, and a good buggy horse, £10. Stylish well-bred bay Buggy Horse, £10. S. KNIGHT.

HORSE, 4-seat Buggy and Harness, £30; Horse, Spring-cart, Harness, £15. Knight, Castlereagh-st.

BROWN COB, thoroughly quiet hack, easy paces, good Saddle and Bridle, £8 lot. S. KNIGHT.

HORSE, Double-seated, hooded Buggy and Harness, £35; horse, tray buggy, and harness, £30 the lot
Horse, spring-cart, and harness, £15; all in good order
Horse, light American waggon, and harness, £30 the lot
Horse, superior pack-saddle, and bridle, £10
Pair first-class carriage horses, £42
Pair grey horses, £30; pair cobs, £20
First-class saddle and horse, £10. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-st.

HORSES, Dogcarts, Buggies, and Waggonnettes, and Pair for Hire (Sundays excepted). Gibson, Pitt-st.

BICYCLES for SALE, good second-hand ones, £2 and £3 each. GIBSON'S, 282, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a SPRING-CART. For particulars apply J. GLADING, Grocer, Botany-st., Surry H.

BUGGIES of all descriptions, new and second-hand; also harness. T. MOORE, South Head Road.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

STORE BULLOCKS.
800 Head, 2 to 6 years old.
FOR SALE, deliverable near Maryborough, Queensland.
Also,
1000 Head, 2 to 5 years old,
deliverable near Rockhampton.
DAWSON and CO., Stock Agents,
246, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, 6 Milking COWS, Horse, Cart, Harness, Milk Cans, and the Goodwill of a Milk Business. Apply ELLIS and CO., 763, George-street South.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MANGLE and Connection wanted. A fair price will be given. 236, Riley and Goulburn streets.

DALLMEYER'S 5.4 Rapid Rectilinear LENSE wanted. T. C. Jerrems, 305, George-street.

TO CARRIERS.—Wanted a large Boiler CONVEYED from Sussex-street to Railway. Apply R. F. Pockley, Custom House-buildings.

WANTED, a PADDOCK, to run a Horse, near Stanley or William streets. 113, Stanley-street.

WANTED, a small size second-hand TOBACCO-CUTTING MACHINE. S. Hoffnung and Co.

WANTED, to purchase the Business of a Hay and Corn Store. State particulars to X.Y.Z., HERALD.

WANTED, OFFICES and Store, possession required before end December. Allan, Street, and Norton.

WANTED, an Avery WEIGHING-MACHINE. Madden and Co., commission agents, Phoenix Wf.

WANTED, a SHOP and DWELLING, in a good position, rent moderate. X. Y., HERALD Office.

WANTED, known, best bread baked and sold. S. Garrett, 93, South Head Road. 3d. per loaf.

WANTED, to borrow £100, for 6 or 12 months, to be paid back in weekly or monthly instalments. Security satisfactory. Address W. W., Post Office.

WANTED, to SELL Curled HORSEHAIR (English and colonial), from 1s per lb.; also, pulu, coir fibre, cotton flock, Manila and N. Z. flax, at reduced prices. J. LAWLER, 316, Pitt-street.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

CLICKER wanted, for country, competent to work Thomas's sewing-machine. Saddington and Sons, Pitt-st.

PARTNERSHIP.—Eligible opening for £1000. Active Business. A. B., HERALD Office.

SMART lad wanted, as an APPRENTICE, for a country store. Henry Kellett, 241, Pitt-street.

TO TAILORS.—A first-class CUTTER wanted for the country. Apply, this morning, at 10 o'clock, to Christopher Newton, Brother, and Co.

TO TAILORS.—A practical Cutter open to an ENGAGEMENT. A. B., 297, George-street.

TO TAILORS. — Wanted, first-class TROUSERS-MAKERS. H. Savage, George-street.

WANTED, a PARTNER with £500, for Soap Powder Works, George-street North.

WANTED, for the country, good GARDENER, single preferred. J. Graham, seedsman, Market.

WANTED, a BOOTMAKER, on seat or at stand; a single man. Loder and Sons, 206, Parramatta-st.

WANTED, CARPENTERS (piecework), labour only. Apply St. Mary's Presbytery.

WANTED, three MACHINISTS, own machines; also Apprentices. Forbes, Pine-st., Shepherd's-pk.

WANTED, a YOUTH, of about 14, for an office. Apply to M. A. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SHOPMAN. Mr. P. M'Carroll, Redfern.

WANTED, a good CANDLEMAKER. J. H. Leonard, Petersham.

WANTED, a DRESSMAKER, by the day. Apply Post-office, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, 2 good BRICKLAYERS. Apply at Petty's Hotel, 8 o'clock.

WANTED, a WHEELWRIGHT. Apply by 10 a.m. to St. John's Tavern, George and Liverpool sts.

WANTED, a trustworthy young man as CASHIER and to keep a plain set of books; must have Sydney references. Apply L. Uhde and Co., Haymarket.

WANTED, a HORSE SHOER and General Blacksmith. None but a good shoer need apply. St. John's Tavern, George and Liverpool streets.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

TO MERCHANTS AND STOREKEEPERS.—Wanted, EMPLOYMENT, by a man of sober character and diligent business habits. Address Wharf, Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, by steady young man, EMPLOYMENT in repairing white metal goods. C. Y., HERALD.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as House and Parlour Maid. Apply 65, Forbes-st., Woolloomooloo Bay.

WANTED, SITUATIONS, in a family for 2 respectable servants. Mrs. Capps, King-street.

WANTED, by a single man, a SITUATION as Groom and Coachman; can milk, and drive a pair. Good references. Address W. A., care of Mr. Cooper, Railway Bridge, Parramatta-street.

SERVANTS WANTED.

WANTED, an active GIRL, about 16, for housework, 2 in family. 1, Cobden-terrace, Devonshire-st.

WANTED, a French COOK, with good character. Apply at Flore Australienne, George-street.

WANTED, a Servant GIRL about 18. Mrs. Deane, Hunt's-buildings, Milson's Point, North Shore.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT for the country. Apply after 10, A. Thompson, 196, Pitt-st.

WANTED, Upper Nurse (Protestant), General Servants, useful Girls. Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-st.

WANTED, a respectable LAD. Apply G. Forster, hairdresser, 89, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to assist in housework. Apply 414, Kent-street South.

WANTED, a steady young MAN, about 20, to post bills. A. Holland, 151, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a young GIRL, to mind a baby, and make herself useful. 97, Riley-street.

WANTED, a YARDSMAN, one accustomed to horses. Apply Woolpack, Haymarket.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Albert Allen, Post-office, Redfern.

WANTED, a strong LAD; one used to bakehouse preferred. Moon, 141, Botany Road, Chippendale.

WANTED, a BOY, to make himself generally useful. Apply Post Office Hotel.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL, to assist in the house, at 25, Lower Fort-street.

WANTED, a BOY, for the forge, at J. Kearey's Coach Factory, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply M. Isaacs, 74, Goulburn-street.

WANTED, thorough General SERVANT; also NURSEMAID. After 10, 77, Stanley-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 16, to do housework. Apply Royal Oak Hotel, Double Bay.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, about 14. Apply 161, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a MAN, to work in a market garden. Apply J. M'Burney, Rose Bay.

WANTED, a middle-aged MAN (suburbs), to cook and be generally useful. D. Robinson, Wm.-st.

WANTED, a steady COACHMAN and his wife as thorough cook. 185, Macquarie-street North.

WANTED, Cook and Laundress, General Servant. Home, Mrs. Vipond, 24, Burton-st., S. H. Rd.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 17, accustomed to housework. 2, Carlton Villas, old S. H. Rd., Woollahra.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, to sleep at home. 147, South Head Road.

WANTED, strong BOY, for the bakehouse. S. Garrett, 93, South Head Road.

WANTED, to place BOY, with Ornamental Letter Painter, has a knowledge of same. 310, Palmer-st.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to mind a baby. 598, George-street, apply after 9 a.m.

WANTED, Married COUPLE (no incumbrance) man as groom and coachman. Gibson, 282, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a good Labouring MAN, for the Richmond River. Wright's Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

WANTED, a smart young LAD, to wait and otherwise make himself useful. Sullivan's Prince of Wales Hotel, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL. Apply to Mrs. R. Jones, Stoneleigh, Upper Dowling-street, Darlinghurst. One from the country preferred.

WANTED, a strong active BOY, willing to work, to look after a horse and make himself useful. J. H. Leonard, Petersham.

WANTED, a Protestant Nurse and Needlewoman, about 30 years of age, to proceed to Melbourne with a family. Apply to Mrs. Robert Hunt, Milson's Point, North Shore; or Neald's Labour Office, 80, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a highly respectable young Woman as BARMAID. Highest references required. Apply by letter, addressed C. O. Clements, Great Northern Hotel, Newcastle.

WANTED, in a gentleman's family, where there are two children and an infant, an efficient NURSE; a really competent person would have a comfortable home and good wages. Address Nurse, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, in a family of three, where another is kept; must be a good plain cook and laundress. For address, apply 21, Wynyard-lane, to-day, 11 to 1.

APARTMENTS, BOARD & RESIDENCE.

APARTMENTS, &c. Pembroke House, 215, Macquarie-st., opp. Legislative Assembly. Bathrooms.

A DRAWINGROOM SUITE and large Bedrooms vacant. C. Wright, The Osborne, Wynyard-square.

A COMFORTABLE BEDROOM, for a Gentleman; Board, as required. 90, Hunter-st., nr. Macquarie-st.

BOARD and Residence. Mrs. Elder's, 294 and 296, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street. Stabling.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. Dobson's, 27, Park-street, Park House, near Pitt-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for two, at Exeter House, Castlereagh-street, near St. George's Church.

BURWOOD, near Station. Mrs. Roche's APARTMENTS are now VACANT.

FURNISHED BEDROOM and SITTING-ROOM, with Board, in a healthy part of the town, permanently required, by a lady and gentleman; terms not to exceed £12 per month. Domicile, HERALD Office.

NORTH SHORE.—Comfortable BOARD and RESIDENCE, in a private family; cards. Senior, chemist, 262, George-street.

PARTIAL BOARD and RESIDENCE.—To LET 2 ROOMS, one furnished for two gentlemen friends, the other for single gentleman; bath and piano. Devonshire-terrace, 155, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION for gentlemen. 88, Elizabeth-st. North. Plunge and shower bath.

THE two LADIES who called at 1, Hyde Park-terrace, on Tuesday, for apartments for three ladies and little boy, can now obtain them.

WANTED, a large Furnished Balcony BEDROOM for a married couple; Redfern or Surry Hills. State lowest terms to M., HERALD Office.

TO LET.

AT "THE CORNER."—To LET, the SHOP No. 418, George-street, three doors south of King-street, best position in the city. Apply F. Lassetter and Co., 421, George-street.

ASHFIELD.—To LET, close to the station, first-class HOUSES, very low rent. M. Boylson.

FIRST-CLASS Private RESIDENCE, replete with every comfort. 3, Lady Young-terrace, Bridge-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 7 rooms, kitchen, &c., Bishopthorpe-terrace, Glebe Road. T. T. Smith, Glebe.

TO LET, COTTAGE, 4 rooms, good garden, Darling Point. P. Bowes, grocer, Darling Point Road.

TO LET, 4-roomed HOUSES, cheap, near Exhibition Building. Apply Shine, Rising Sun, Elizabeth-st.

TO LET, 43, Cleveland-street, comfortable 7-roomed HOUSE, stove, copper; rent, 21s. 800, George-st.

TO LET, 8-roomed HOUSE, 31, West-st., Darlinghurst. W. B. Haigh, 221, Pitt-st., near King-st.

TO LET, comfortable 2-roomed COTTAGE, 6s 6d. 8, Marshall-street, off Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 6 rooms and kitchen, West-street, Darlinghurst. Apply No. 41.

TO LET, No. 2, Caldwell-terrace, Liverpool-street, 8 rooms, bath, and patent closet. Inquire at No. 4.

TO LET, one of those recently erected HOUSES in Harbour View Terrace, Balmain, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, &c.; fine view of the harbour; 12s 6d per week. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, two good Family RESIDENCES, in William-street, Woolloomooloo (rates and water paid), containing 8 rooms each, with yard, &c. John Fletcher, bootmaker, near Royal Hotel, George-street.

TO LET, the Liverpool Steam Flour MILLS, 3 pairs Stones, silk-dressing machine, &c., in first-class order. Apply to Mr. Joseph Wearne, Anchor Flour Mills, Sydney.

TO LET, SHOP, 8 rooms, large plate glass windows, fixtures complete. Rose and Cleveland sts., Shop. Pk.

TO LET, HOUSE, 97, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, containing 7 rooms, kitchen, large yard, water laid on. Taxes paid; rent moderate. Apply C. Kidman, South Head Road.

TO LET, on terms, a VINEYARD of 4 acres, in full bearing, about three miles from a railway station. It was trenched and laid out by a German about 7 years ago, for the purpose of wine-making. A good paling fence round it, and a hut close by. For further particulars, apply W. D. Stewart, Esq., Macquarie-place, Sydney.

TO LET.—BY TENDER.—The old-established HOUSE, known as THE FORTUNE OF WAR HOTEL, situated in George-street North. This house is well known, having been conducted with great success by the late Mr. ROBERT W. MOORE, for over thirty years. Inventory can be seen and all particulars ascertained by applying on the premises between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.
TENDERS will be received until MONDAY, 28th instant. The highest tender not necessarily accepted.

TO LET.
That Large SHOP and EXTENSIVE PREMISES, with STORE or STABLE at back, next Telegraph Office, George-street, now occupied by Mr. Lane, china warehouse—been such for 15 years.
OLD ESTABLISHED (25 years) TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, lately occupied by Millett, George-street; large SHOP, extensive PREMISES, with STABLE at back.
MILLINERY and DRAPERY SHOP, George-street, formerly occupied by Madame Ponder; now in possession of Mr. Mackay, next Bank. BEST SITUATION in the CITY.
Will be let for a term at low rents. Apply to Raphael, Elizabeth-street North.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—
WESTERN.
Bathurst, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Kelso, Peel, Rockley, Meadow Flat, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker
Carcoar—Mr. G. Rowlands
Cowra—
Hartley, Little Hartley, One Tree Hill, Bowenfels, Moranbarco, Rydal, Sodwalls, and Lithgow—Mr. Maurice Lynch
Orange and Lucknow—Mr. James Dale
Wellington, Montefiores, and Ironbarks—Mr. R. A. Stace
Mudgee, Rylstone, Avisford, Louisa Creek, Windeyer, Long Creek, Hargraves, and Mundooran — Messrs. John Dickson and Sons.
Sofala—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. William Killick.
SOUTHERN.
Albury—Mr. S. Mudge
Berrima, Bowrall, Nattai, Sutton Forest, and Mossvale—Mr. A. J. Powell, Berrima
Camden, Narellan, Burragorang, and the Oaks—Mr. E. Simpson, Camden
Goulburn, Marulan, Collector, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Yass, Binalong, Gunning, Murrumburrah, and Jugiong—Mr. James P. Ritchie
Braidwood, Araluen, and Nelligen—Mr. C. Harrison
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Moruya, Bodalla, Nerrigundah, Mullenderee, and Broulee—Mr. Harold Lodge
Shoalhaven—
Bombala, Eden, Bega, Delegate, Merimbula, and Pambula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle
Young—Messrs. Hopkins and Gate
Wagga Wagga—Mr. W. C. Hunter
Milton—Mr. Frederick Hall.
NORTHERN.
Armidale—Mr. H. G. Mallam
Hinton, Hexham, Wollombi, Seaham, Largs, Miller's Forest, and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Dungog and Clarence Town—Mr. Hanna
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. W. Thomson
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. William Meyn
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Scone and Blandford—Mr. N. F. Asser
Port Macquarie—Mr. James Butler
Kempsey, Macleay River—Mr. Otho Dangar
Cundleton, Wingham, Taree, and Tinonee, Manning River—Mr. Henry John Cornish
Richmond River—Mr. E. Ross, postmaster, Ballina
Tenterfield—Mr. C. Bird
Clarence River—North and South Grafton, Lawrence, and Ulmarra—Mr. Thomas Fisher
Glen Innes—Mr. John Proctor.
INTERCOLONIAL.
QUEENSLAND.
Brisbane—Mr. George Slater
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Melbourne—Messrs. Gordon and Gotch
Geelong—Mr. Henry Franks.
TASMANIA.
Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch and Son
Launceston—Mr. F. G. Spicer.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Mr. Charles Day, Adelaide.
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.
Messrs. C. Arthur and Son, Queen-street.
NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.
George Rossitter.
LONDON.
Mr. F. Algar, 8, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street
Mr. George Street, 30, Cornhill
Messrs. Gordon and Gotch, 121, Holborn Hill.

The following AGENTS are authorised to supply subscribers and give their own receipts, also to receive advertisements:—

TOWN.	
Gordon and Gotch	281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street
W. B. Lee	87, Harrington-street, near Essex-street
John Chisholm	477, Brickfield-hill, three doors south of Bathurst-street
W. Hogan	113, King-street East
T. Pierce	William and Yurong and Stanley streets
Mrs. Fleming	Post-office, Pyrmont
Charles Lea	92, South Head Road
R. Iredale	Surry Hills, corner of Bourke and Campbell streets
J. J. Cooper	Adjoining Wesleyan Chapel, Glebe Road; Railway Station bookstall; and Railway Bridge, Parramatta-street.
SUBURBAN.	
J. J. Hayes	Paddington, opposite Post-office
W. West	Newtown, Cook's River, Camperdown, and Darlington
Mrs. J. Hinchcliffe	Post-office, Waterloo; Alexandria and Botany
F. Maclean	Rushcutter's Bay
Chas. Carter	Balmain
W. E. Davey	North Shore
Chas. H. Turner	Longbottom
P. Rawlings	Ashfield
Mrs. Williams	Petersham
W. Thomas	Waverley
W. Slocombe	Canterbury
John Croker	Five Dock and Ashfield
J. Fox	Manly Beach
J. Stanner	Hunter's Hill
J. Kuhn	Randwick
D. Alderton	Burwood.
COUNTRY.	
W. Mason and Co.	Parramatta
E. Squires	Penrith
George Pope, sen.	Ryde
L. White	Windsor, Richmond, and the Hawkesbury
E. and W. Fieldhouse	Campbelltown, Picton, Appin, and Menangle
A. J. Powell	Berrima, Sutton Forest, and Nattai
Robert Craig	Goulburn
C. A. Scrivener	Liverpool
R. Blair	East and West Maitland
Dalway Bell	Morpeth
J. S. Paine	Newcastle
W. Edward Shaw	Raymond Terrace
J. M. Kelly	Baulkham Hills
J. Manfield	Smithfield.

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*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s to advertiser's account, if booked.
Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s each insertion.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps.
NOTICES of BIRTHS and DEATHS cannot be inserted in this Journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the persons by whom they are sent.
Notices of MARRIAGES cannot be inserted unless certified as correct by the officiating Minister or Registrar.
*** The above rule is rendered necessary in consequence of false and malicious notices having been sent for publication for the purpose of annoying respectable persons.

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